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THE APOTHEOSIS OF SIR CHARLES WARREN.

After the canonization of St. Bobby comes, in appropriate sequence, the apotheosis of Sir Charles Warren. The same master hand which portrayed St. Endacott and St. Bloy as "moral miracles" now presents to the amazed public in the pages of *Murray's Magazine* a glorified vision of the Chief Commissioner enthroned on Olympus, while Sir Charles Warren kneels low before him, chanting *Te Deum laudamus.* If it were not that we have always entertained a sincere respect for Sir Charles Warren, we should have rejoiced over an exhibition which supplies so ample justification of our criticisms of his unfitness for the post. No man of the world, no practical administrator, no citizen of London can read this curious self-revelation of the incurable deficiencies of the Chief Commissioner without feeling that if he is not promptly supplied with more suitable employment elsewhere, the troubles of the Home Office are but beginning.

"Papa," once lisped a little boy who had been an admiring listener of the dogmatic utterances of a self-opinionated father, "Papa, is it not very good of God making us so much wiser than other people?" We have never been able to identify the subsequent career of that little fellow, but this article in *Murray* affords strong internal evidence that his name was Charlie, and that a double measure of the paternal self-assurance descended upon him as he grew up. What can be more ineffably absurd than the lordly way in which our head policeman lectures all and sundry about matters on which he is profoundly, nay, even ludicrously, misinformed! Sir Charles was at Suakin when a handful of thieves, taking advantage of the absence of the police, and a collision between some snobs at the Clubs and the Social Democrats, looted a few shops and smashed some windows in Piccadilly, South Audley-street, and Oxford-street. The damage done was trivial, far below the money cost of an average railway accident, and outside Scotland-yard no one regarded it in a very serious light. But Scotland-yard lost its head, and played the fool to an extent almost inconceivable. The memory of that senseless scare when, as we phrased it, "the dodo turned bubbly jock," remained at Scotland-yard, and Sir Charles, who knew nothing about it himself, now calmly informs the world that "London was subject to a three days' reign "of abject terror, pitiful and ridiculous, which only terminated "because the mob was so completely astonished and taken aback "at its own success that it was not prepared to continue its "depredations." That is about as neat and compact a sample of the absolutely false as ever was palmed off upon the world as an excuse for the crimes which authority has committed in the name of law and order. Sir Charles is haunted by that great fiction. The vision of a vast predatory mob which established this bogus reign of terror in London is constantly before his eyes. But for the vigorous measures which he takes against it, London might have been ruined. He sees with dismay the indifference of the citizens to "the sinister influence of "a mob stirred up into spasmodic action by restless demagogues." He rebukes "successive Governments," "influential persons," "ex-Ministers," newspapers, and the British public generally, because they will not recognize this frightful danger. Poor Sir Charles! He is ridden by a nightmare, he sees the million-headed mob trampling onward to rapine, and no one else will realize its existence but himself. The cold sweat stands on his brow as he notes the composure with which we are all going about in our daily rounds, and so, forgetting all the reserve that is due to his position, he descends into the market-place, and cries aloud, "The mob is upon you, citizens! Support me, or you will be lost!"

And the citizens will not support him. On the contrary, they are laughing at him consumedly. They know that the so-called "mob" is a phantom of Sir Charles's distempered imagination, and they will make short work of Sir Charles himself if he will not drop his absurd posturings as the Saviour of Society and stick to his business as a constable. There is no "mob" in London in the sense in which Sir Charles uses the term. There are plenty of roughs and plenty of thieves. But they are such a handful compared with the honest folk, that we never even pay them the compliment of being frightened of them. We are all quite ready to support the police when the police do the work for which they are created, and for which we pay them. But we are not willing to allow a moonstruck soldier to trample roughshod over our liberties, and to destroy the police as a detective and preventive force, merely because the moonstruck one has an imaginary mob upon the brain. Of course all the citizens, influential persons, ex-Ministers, and successive Governments whom Sir Charles crushes by his censure may be fools and blind, but, on the whole, excepting on the theory of apotheosis of the Chief Commissioner, the balance of probability is in their favour. Londoners know much more about London than a Major-General fresh from the Soudan, and when he gives himself such airs and essays to teach us our business the citizens' first instinct is to send him packing.

We have not space to refer to the misleading passage in which Sir Charles attempts to deceive the public about the detectives. Nor is it necessary. When Sir Charles can explain why Mr. Monro resigned, it may be worth while to expose his misrepresentations about the force over which Mr. Monro presided. But when he tells us that he has exceptional difficulties because he has so few constables and so many criminals to look after, we must remind him that according to the official statistics he has more constables per 1,000 of the population than the provincial chief constables, and only 50 criminals per 100,000 to look after, as against 150 per 100,000 in the rest of the country. If he cannot do his work, the cause must be sought not in the lack of constables or the number of criminals, but in the fundamental misconception of Sir Charles Warren of the first duty of the Metropolitan police.

WHERE WILL RUSSIA STOP IN CENTRAL ASIA?

By a Russian Correspondent.

The suppression of the late revolt in Afghan Turkestan was met too hopefully in many quarters. Unfortunately it means very little. Ishak Khan, it is true, has for the moment been defeated, and will probably retire to Bokhara, where it is likely that he will receive an annual pension of some 10,000 roubles, but the permanent sources of discontent which gave strength to the insurrection of Ishak Khan are not disposed of by his defeat. The Ameer is detested for his cruelty, and his authority is only obeyed reluctantly by those he is supposed to rule because they have not the power to revolt. As long as he remains strong enough to keep the

discontented north-west under his rule the present *status quo* will continue; but the moment his authority is weakened, or if he were to die and Afghanistan were to revert to a condition of civil war, the force of events would probably compel the Russians to take steps to secure order on their frontier. Between the Russian and Afghan territories, there stretches a mere geographical line, to which the inhabitants on either side pay small regard. At present, the Ameer has forbidden any of his subjects to cross the frontier. The result is that trade between Herat and

Afghan Turkestan on one side, and the Saryks on the other, which has always been carried on in the past, is suspended, much to the disgust of the Heratese on the one hand and the Saryks on the other, but the people of Herat chafe much more against the prohibition, because the construction of the railway has created a still greater demand for their exports. There is in Russia the liveliest possible disinclination to put a foot inside the Afghan territory. The Emperor and his Ministers have repeatedly, and in the strongest manner, protested their determination to leave Afghanistan intact. The force of events, however, is stronger than the will even of Emperors, and the moment the Ameer finds himself too weak to maintain order on the Russian frontier the wild tribes under his nominal control may be relied upon to create such a ferment as to force the hand of the Russians. That this may be postponed as far as possible is the earnest hope of every one at St. Petersburg; but the inevitable is sure to happen, and it will be well if both countries look the situation in the face while there is yet time.

As there is no hope that Afghanistan can change in such a manner as to become a suitable neighbour to organized countries like British possessions in India and Russia, the meeting of their frontiers in more or less remote time is to be considered as the only possible definitive solution of the present difficulty. When that will happen, Herat and Afghan Turkestan will gravitate to Russia, and the country to the south of the watershed to India. For Russia it will be an easy matter to deal with the two northern provinces; but the submission of the hill folk of the southern slopes will be a very hard task for England probably a struggle of as many years, as Russia had in the Caucasus. The experience of the Caucasus shows how the sacrifices with which this struggle will be connected can be diminished. The fighting (in the Caucasus) did very little. The building of good roads was the most powerful agent for pacifying the country. All the advantages will be on the side of the Afghans so long as the English enter their mountains: the English must fight against them with what is their strong side, with the arms of civilization. When our Commissioner was in St. Petersburg, he reported that he found General Annenkoff full of schemes for extending the Central Asian Railway from Merv to Herat and Kandahar to effect the junction with the Indian railways. This scheme is the best means, in every case the most economical, to deal with Afghanistan. The English will have to deal only with the low countries, which is not difficult. The mountains enclosed in the steel girdle of the railway will submit little by little to its civilizing influence, and will be always in the grasp of the English force. This scheme must be, as far as possible, executed as soon as possible, without waiting until Afghanistan will go to pieces; on the contrary, with it some kind of independence of Afghanistan can exist probably the longest time—in any case England can avoid the necessity to occupy the most difficult mountainous parts of it. There are great difficulties to this scheme; many prejudices against Russia in England are gone, and probably the prejudice against the junction of Russian and Indian railways will not be insuperable; but on the spot the difficulties are greater, the present Ameer, is jealous of his independence, and determined that, come what may, he will not allow English engineers to carry their railway even as far as Kandahar, let alone to Herat. At present they are busy boring through the Jamram Mountain, and that will take them three years. Until then the material difficulty is sufficient to prevent the raising of the political question. Before the tunnel through the Jamram Mountain is finished, it is possible the Ameer may have ceased to live, or have been deposed, and England will then be able to make a better bargain with his successor.

Although there is no intention on the part of Russia to advance a step beyond the frontier defined by the late Commission, it would be folly not to recognize the fact that the permanence of that arrangement cannot be relied on. Possibly the defeat of Ishak may precipitate difficulties which may compel a forward movement on the part of the rulers of Turkestan. The difficulty of maintaining the peace has been immensely aggravated by the most unfortunate policy that was pursued by the Ameer at the instigation of the English in the period preceding the delimitation. With the Uzbegs, who may be considered as the natives of Afghan Turkestan, there was no difficulty. Nor was there any danger of a collision between the dwellers on the opposite sides of the line drawn across the desert by the Anglo-Russian Commission, but, as if of set purpose to render tranquillity impossible, the Ameer transported several hundred families of the most fanatical tribes in Southern Afghanistan to the northern frontier. The numbers are variously estimated, some estimates going as high as "thousands of families," but it is probable that not more than 600 families were brought northward from Zemindawar. Major Yate in his book on Northern Afghanistan mentions that he heard even when he was in the country that the Governor of Herat had collected a thousand odd families of Afghan and Ghilzai nomads to colonize the frontier, and after the occupation of Penj-deh he mentions that the nomad Ghilzais were scattered all along the frontier. One of the new Afghan settlers who had just arrived talked to Major Yate, and told him that 12,000 families of them were going altogether. Other families were coming from Cabul and Zemindawar, all determined to fight against Russia to the death. He also met a Zemindawari who had fought against the English at Maiwand, and who had then gone northward from his fanatical enmity to the Russians. He had no family, says Major Yate, or ties of any sort to bind him to this world. His life was of no value to him. All he wished was to meet his death fighting against the Russians.

It is evident that a frontier along which of set purpose such bellicose material has been strewn is likely to give considerable trouble to the custodians of the general peace. As long as the Ameer can keep a firm hold upon the forces of disorder things may go well, but if he should die, or his authority should dwindle, disturbances will break out which will inevitably bring the Russian frontier still further south. How far it will go at the first stage is of course doubtful, but Russians who have studied the subject on the spot have a pretty clear idea as to the permanent boundary line between Russian and British possessions in Central Asia. The natural boundary, they declare, is the watershed on the south of the Hindoo Khoosh. All the land from which the water flows into the Caspian is Russian; all that from which the water flows into the Indian Ocean is English. By this law, when the final partition of Afghanistan is brought about, the Russian frontier will run some miles south of Herat, parallel with the valley of the Heri Rud. The Khotal and the Bamian passes, by this arrangement, would both lie in Russian territory. This, however, is a forecast which may not be realized for ten or fifteen years. Whether it is realized at all or not depends upon the ability of the Ameer or his successor to maintain law and order in Afghanistan.

MORE ABOUT THE PERAMBULATOR.

NURSE'S DIARY AND THE ROUTE OF THE "PRAM."

ON the authority of her mistress herself, whose *obiter dicta* were recorded in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the true heroine of the great perambulator perambulation from London to Glasgow was the nurse, whose lot it was to wheel—or, as the Scotch say, to "hurl"—the adventurous pram along the whole five hundred miles traversed by Mrs. Adams Acton and her little party. For learning the ups and downs, roughnesses and smoothnesses, and general characteristics of the Queen's highway, it is commonly supposed there is nothing like a tour on a bicycle or tricycle. An experimenter so mounted detects the slightest variation in the gradient unerringly. But what can be the value of such experience compared to that gained by wheeling a perambulator—and a perambulator containing a very fine and large twelve-months-old baby! If any student of Macadam and Paterson's "Roads" desires closer information of a practical nature, he can apply to few persons more competent to speak on the subject than Nurse Ellen Denny, care of Mrs. Adams Acton, St. John's-wood. Feeling that to Nurse belongs the chief share of the glory of the recent performance, Mrs. Acton refuses to submit her own lineaments to public admiration, but has supplied us with a sketch (which will be reproduced in the *Budget*) showing Nurse, Baby, and the Perambulator on the Westmoreland hills.

Around each member of this trio is a halo of interest, as Mrs. Acton puts it. Baby's halo arises not only from the distinction of being the first human being of one year old to be perambulated from London to Glasgow on a tour of pleasure, but also from the fact that he is a godson of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who have taken the first step in the sponsorial duty of teaching him the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue by presenting him with a Bible. Nurse's halo, again, springs from the circumstance, of which Mrs. Acton informs us, that she is no ordinary person, but a member of "a very good family whose property is in Chancery, her grandmother's father having been a Queen's counsel who left £80,000 and several estates," which the rightful heiress failed to inherit because she married against her father's will. And as for the perambulator it may surely be said to have a halo, and to be no ordinary perambulator, considering that it made the recent trying journey without, as one might say, turning a hair, and that it had previously made tours through Normandy, through Dorset and Devon, and through Aberdeenshire, and, besides bearing all the ordinary ills that perambulators are heirs to, had borne the ordeal of having its backbone broken by a man in an apoplectic fit, and had escaped destruction in Whiteley's fire by the very skin of its teeth. This perambulator with the charmed life is, as its counterfeit presentment shows, a "single" one, large, broad, strong, and old-fashioned, as different from the light and pretty constructions now popular as plain John Bull from a dapper Frenchman. But the history of this perambulator and all its wonderful and thrilling adventures by flood and field, and the things it has done, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of "The Adventures of a Perambulator," in that pleasant juvenile publication of Routledge's *Little Wideawake?*

Of the great Perambulation recently described Nurse kept a Diary, in which the daily itinerary is spiced with memoranda as outspoken as naive. From this may be gleaned a few ideas of the perils braved by those who tempt the elements by a five-hundred-mile walk. What with muddy boots, rain-spoiled dresses, weeping skies, uncivilized villagers, hard-hearted hotel-keepers, populated beds, and similar trials, these prolonged peregrinations are not all holiday-making. "South Mims," says Nurse, "is a silly little place—it's dead-and-alive, miserable." That a country inn has its unpleasant as well as its pastoral side is indicated by this passage: "Had our tea, then to bed; and what with the fleas and an old woman who would keep coming to try and get her husband out of the inn, we had a lively time of

it. She kept calling under our very window. Fortunately they close early in the country, so her old man was turned out at ten o'clock." There were other discomforts. Mr. Acton having sprained his leg, went on by train to the place where the party was to sleep. "He met us, and took us to the hotel, and nice sights we all looked too; nothing else but rain ever since he left us. I had a pound of mud hanging to my petticoats; I won't speak about the state of boots." On the other hand there were compensations, as Nurse shows when she writes of a walk by the river Nith, near Courthill: "It's impossible to describe it, one must see it to know what it's like, every turn in the road you see something more beautiful; it was a glorious day, perfectly clear, a fresh breeze and floods of sunshine, hills after hills rising up one above the other, and the river Nith winding amongst them; pretty little cottages nestling here and there, each having a most perfect view of its own, with their pretty little gardens all round, and beyond the river were the hills and woods of fir trees; but it's no use of me trying to describe it, for you cannot imagine anything one quarter so lovely." Nurse is a literary artist in her way.

As the previous article merely named the counties walked through, the following itinerary copied from Nurse's Diary may be of interest:—

First day: Hampstead, Child's Hill, Little Wood, Fortune Hill, Finchley, Barnet, South Mims (Middlesex); 14¾ miles walked; slept at Crystal Palace Hotel. Second day: London Colney, St. Albans, Redbourne (Hertfordshire); 26 miles walked; slept at Saracen's Head Inn. Third day: Dunstable, Hockliffe, Woburn, Woburn Sands (Bedfordshire), 43 miles walked; slept at Swan Hotel. Fourth day (Sunday): at Woburn Sands; Broughton Grose, Newport Pagnell (Buckinghamshire); 50 miles; slept at Anchor Hotel. Fifth day: Sherrington, Hamberton, Olney, Bozcat, Wollestone, Wellingborough (Northamptonshire); 67 miles; slept at Beeswing Inn. Sixth day: Great Harrowden, Isham, Kettering (Northamptonshire); 73 miles: slept at George Hotel. Seventh day: Rothwell, Desborough, Market Harborough (Northamptonshire); 84 miles; slept at Sun Inn. Eighth day: Foxton, Kebworth Beauchamp, Kebworth Harcourt, Great Glen, Oadley, Leicester (Leicestershire); 98 miles; slept at White Hart Hotel. Ninth day: Belgrave, Rothley, Mount Sorrel, Loughborough, Dishley Grange, Hathern, Kegworth (Leicestershire); 115 miles; slept at Station Hotel. Tenth day: Trent, Sawley, Draycott, Borrowash, Spondon, Derby, Duffield, Milford, Belper (Derbyshire); 113 miles; slept at Mrs. Knowles's, Cameron-street. Eleventh day: Goadmore, Wirksworth, Cromford Bridge, Matlock Bath (Derbyshire); 142 miles; slept at Station Hotel. Twelfth day: Darley, Rowsley, Haddon Hall, Bakewell, Ashford, Monsell Dale, Miller's Dale, Buxton (Derbyshire); 162 miles; slept at Midland Hotel. Thirteenth day: Barnes, Dove Hole, Chapel-en-le-Frith (Derbyshire); 167 miles; slept at King's Arms Hotel. Fourteenth day: Hayfield, Glossop (Derby): 179 miles; slept at Station Hotel. Fifteenth day: Dinton in Derby, Mottram in Langdendale, Stalybridge, in Cheshire; Ashton-under-Lyne; Addershow; Oldham (Lancashire): 193 miles; slept at "The Old Woman's." Sixteenth day: Royton, Crompton, Rochdale, Little London, Shawclough, Whitworth, Facitt, Leavengreave, Bacup, Burnley (Lancashire); 211 miles; slept at the Bull Hotel. Seventeenth day: Nelson, Midhope, Gisburne, Newsholm, Hellifield, Long Preston, Settle (Yorkshire); 235 miles; slept at Temperance Hotel. Eighteenth day: Settle; still at the Temperance Hotel. Nineteenth day; Still at Settle. Twentieth day: Giggleswick, Austwick, Clapham, Newby, Ingleton (Yorkshire); slept in a cottage on the hillside. Twenty-first day: High West-House, Cowen Bridge, Barbow, Middleton Head, Sedbergh (Yorkshire); 264 miles walked; slept in very nice apartments. Twenty-second day: Lowgill, Tebay, Orton, Jingling Pot Hole, Shap Wells, Shap (Westmoreland); 277 miles walked; slept at "Lodgings for *Travelars*." Twenty-third day: Shap Scar, Grimby, Hackthorpe, Lowther, Clifton, Brougham (Westmoreland); crossed the river Eden into Cumberland; Penrith, Plumpton Head, Bogle Hall, Cawthwaite, High Heskett, Carlton, Haraby, Carlisle (Cumberland); 301½ miles; slept at Red Lion Hotel. Twenty-fourth day: Stawin, Kingstown, Houghton Head, Hockliffe, Toddles (Cumberland), Lennoxtown; cross the river Esk; Bridge Inn; over the Border (river Sark); Gretna Green, in Scotland; 310 miles walked; slept at the Maxwell Arms Inn, Mrs. Acton in a cottage.

Nurse here pardonably breaks out with an exclamation of triumph—"Hip, hip, hurrah! Done it!!" The diary describes the excitement among the children as to who should be first over the Border; how there was a terrific struggle between Harold and "Baby" (not *the* baby) at a bridge, and how Lionel ran on in advance; and how this turned out to be not the Borders at all, but how they really were crossed at last, Lionel and Baby crossing first, "and then we all caught hold of hands and danced over." At Gretna, where is the blacksmith's cottage "where all the runaway marriages used to be," Nurse says, "All the people can scarcely believe we have walked from London." The next day, Sunday, the twenty-fifth day of the walk, was spent at Gretna, and Nurse tells how she has "been into England twice to-day to get some milk." The itinerary then resumes:—

Twenty-sixth day: Rigg, Lowther, Dornick, Watch Hill, Annan, Cummertrees, Lawrencefield, Ruthwell; 326¼ miles walked; there being no accommodation at Ruthwell, train was taken back to Annan, where slept at Queensberry Arms Hotel. Twenty-seventh day: Margaretsfield, Limekilns, Mousewald, Rax, Collin, Drench, Dumfries; 336¾ miles; slept at the Bells Temperance Hotel. Twenty-eighth day: Maxwelltown, Newbridge, Hollywood, Courthill; crossed the Nith; Auldgirth, Nithsdale, Blockwood, Closeburn, Thornhill; 352¾ miles; slept at Buccleuch Arms Hotel. Twenty-ninth day: Carron Bridge, Entkirkinfoot, Sanquhar; slept at Commercial Hotel. Thirtieth day: Yetside, Kirkconnel, Mansfield, New Cumnock, Pathhead, Old Cumnock, Auchenleck, Mauchline; slept at Mauchline Castle. Thirty-first day: Still at Mauchline Castle. Thirty-second day (Sunday): Still at Mauchline. Thirty-third day: Still at Mauchline. Thirty-fourth day: Still at Mauchline Castle. Thirty-fifth day: Tarbolton, Annbank, Auchincruive, Ayr, Prestwick, Monkton, Loans, Irvine, Kilwinning, Stephenson, Saltcoats, Ardrossan (Ayrshire); slept at the Railway Hotel. Thirty-sixth day: Saltcoats, Stephenson, Paisley; slept at the Temperance Hotel.

From Paisley the party walked to Glasgow, thus completing the walk of 500 miles in five weeks and two days, as has already been recorded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARMADA EXHIBITION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your Armada Exhibition article of last night, speaking of the armour, you say, "Mr. Brett is the fortunate owner of what was once Sir Coutts Lindsay's collection;" he is indeed fortunate in getting what he has, but it is only a portion, as the entire collection passed into our hands, and the splendid remainder is still with yours faithfully,

6, *Savile-row, W.* A. MYERS AND SON.

"THE DRAMATIC YEAR."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was astonished this afternoon to see myself figuring in your list of recent publications as author, along with Mr. Edward Fuller, of a book called "The Dramatic Year"; and, a copy of the book having reached me almost at the same time, I was still more astonished to find it lettered on the back "The Dramatic Year 1887-88, by W. Archer, edited by E. Fuller." Though I should perhaps feel flattered by the prominence thus given to my name, I think it right to explain that it was done without my knowledge. My share in the work consists of twenty out of 258 pages, and is merely a slight sketch of the past season in London, designed for American readers. May I add that since it was to be so disproportionately emphasized I am sorry that the printer has disregarded my corrections and retained a series of blunders which should not have escaped any ordinarily competent proof reader? It is not I but the printer who compliments Mr. Pinero on his "inexhaustibility."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

October 26. WILLIAM ARCHER.

THE CRYPTOGRAM UNVEILED.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—At the close of your recent notice of my reply to Mr. Donnelly under the heading of "The Cryptogram Quashed," you propose to me a dilemma, one horn of which is unfavourable to the *bona fides* of the cryptographer. The instance on which the dilemma is founded is certainly a striking one. As you point out, Mr. Donnelly, on p. 807, states, "The reality of the cipher is demonstrated in the fact that I did not know that Henry VIII. ever invaded France, and captured a town called Guinegate, until I found this statement brought out by the number 338 radiating from column 1 of page 79, and applied to the pages and fragments of pages of the text, as set forth above." The case becomes still more remarkable from the circumstance which I would add here that between the words *gan* and *gate* (taken by the Cryptogram for Guinegate) there is an abyss of upwards of *six thousand six hundred and thirty words* (6,630). In the conditions of the "Cryptogram," as set forth, there is nothing to lead in the first instance to *gan*, nothing to lead to the enormous bound from *gan* to *gate*. I do not feel called upon to anticipate Mr. Donnelly. I may fairly leave him to explain his statement to the satisfaction of your readers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Leamington, Oct. 19, 1888. A. NICHOLSON.

MR. HENRY IRVING AND SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is not surprising that Mr. Irving grows warm in condemnation of myself, for I have been called upon more than once to tell him very unpalatable truths. Let that, however, pass. It is far more important to deal with his assertion made at the Manchester Arts Club, that we are in no danger of the opening of theatres on Sunday, and that actors would be the very first to resent and oppose the proposal. Permit me to ask Mr. Irving a question or two. Have actors no share in the Sunday-morning theatricals at the New Club, Covent-garden? Have they no share in the "charming Sunday-evening entertainments" at the Gaiety. Does Mr. Labouchere carry on his open-air dramas on a Sunday without actors? Were no actors to be present at the frustrated Sunday-evening rehearsal at the Aquarium Theatre in July, 1882? Has Mr. Irving himself been met by general disobedience when he has ordered his whole staff to attend on Sunday afternoons at the Lyceum—notably on Whit Sunday, 1887? Are not Sunday recitals common? Does it appear that we are quite secure in this matter? Are we not in great danger? I rather marvel that Mr. Irving wishes to keep theatricals in abeyance on Sunday, after his words spoken at Bolton last week: "It is from the English theatre, from English tragedy, comedy, and drama, that the commonality of all classes derive, more than from any other sources, the food and stimulants which the higher nature requires." One thing is clear. Judging Mr. Irving by his own words, whether in commendation of the drama or in deprecation of Sunday performances, he can truthfully say—

Video meliora, proboque;
Deteriora sequor.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours, JOHN GRITTON.

20, *Bedford-street, Strand, Oct.* 26.

"ST. PETER THE APOSTLE."

"St. Peter the Apostle." By the Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D. (C. Burnet.) This volume contains a series of twenty-three sermons. Whatever value it has is homiletic. The disputed questions which are suggested by the subject do not receive a really strong treatment. Surely it is idle to say, apropos of the dissension of Peter and Paul at Antioch, that it does not affect the equal inspiration of both Apostles, and that Peter's error was only a matter of conduct. Surely when he withdrew from fellowship with the Antioch disciples he accompanied the act by some explicit teaching. Anyhow there was implicit teaching of the most decided kind in the act itself.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We publish an article to-day which will create considerable uneasiness in official quarters both in London and in St. Petersburg, while it will no doubt give much occasion to the Russophobist to blaspheme. "A Russian correspondent," who evidently knows what he is talking about, tells us frankly that the ultimate advance of the Russian frontier to the hills south of Herat is inevitable—unless, of course, we annex Afghanistan and police the frontier which Sir Peter Lumsden was at such pains to define. We do not discuss the subject to-day, we only commend the theory of the watershed boundary to the attentive consideration of Lord Salisbury and the India Office. For our part, we would much rather Russia would take the whole of Afghanistan than that we should take any part of it; but that is not the conviction that prevails at Downing-street.

Milan of Servia, having broken every law, Divine and human, which bound him to his wife, now essays to throw dust in the eyes of his people by promising them a new Constitution, with "free elections." If the elections are really free the people will make short work of their King. Even the *Spectator* admits that King Milan's position is seriously shaken. By the way, why does our contemporary slander Queen Nathalie? Of course the *Spectator* may have evidence that we wot not of, but so far as we know there is nothing whatever to prove that the Queen ever placed herself at the head of a party which sought to depose her husband. Her Majesty has always denied this in the most emphatic terms, and it seems to be nothing more than one of the many calumnies set about by her adulterous consort, who, in the *Spectator's* own phrase, has just shown himself capable of "securing from an incompetent authority an illegal sanction to an illusory divorce."

The result of the Merthyr Tydvil election is a crushing blow to two bodies—the Tory party and the Liberal caucus. The facts under the former head are very remarkable, as will be seen from the figures of the present, and of the last contested, election :—

1880. Registered electors, 14,478. (2 seats.)		1888. Registered electors, 15,741. (1 seat.)	
Richard (L.)	8,033	Morgan (G.L.)	7,149
James (L.)	7,526	Griffiths (G.L.)	4,956
Lewis (C.)	4,445	Total G.L.	12,105

It will be seen from these figures that the Liberal vote has increased from 8,033 in 1880 to 12,105 in 1888; and that the Tory vote, if we put every single abstainer down (halt, lame, dead, absent, and all) as a Tory, has fallen from 4,445 in 1880 to 3,636 in 1888. In other words, whilst the electorate has increased by more than 1,000, the Tory vote has diminished by almost the same number. We do not suppose that the case is really quite so sweeping as that; for some Tories voted, no doubt, for one or other of the Home Rulers. But look at the figures how one will, and it is impossible not to see that Toryism is now simply wiped out at Merthyr.

If the Liberal growth has been similar in other parts of Wales, the following four seats—at present held by small Tory majorities—should all be certain gains at the next election :—

	Majority.
Carnarvon District	136
Denbigh District	211
Pembroke and Haverfordwest	272
Radnorshire	242

When these seats are won, a couple of Liberal Unionists will be the only representatives of Toryism in the Principality. But Sir John Lubbock will no doubt be equal to the emergency, and prove to the satisfaction of Unionist reporters that there is really a majority of Unionists in Wales.

But not less remarkable than the wiping out of the Tory party at Merthyr is the defeat of the Liberal caucus. Mr. Pritchard Morgan, the "Gold King," ran independently of the caucus from first to last, and latterly in direct opposition to it. Mr. Griffiths, on the other hand, was the elect of the caucus, and even Mr. Gladstone himself wrote a letter on his behalf. He was besides the elect of the Baptists also; but he has been beaten by a majority of over 2,000—which is a bad blow indeed for the caucus.

The *Law Journal* has a note on the eligibility of women to County Councils, in which it points out to the Local Government Board and to our correspondent, Mr. Elkin, that they have quite misapplied the case. We are glad to have the support of the *Law Journal* on this point. In answer to the article the *Law Journal* merely lays stress on the exclusive as well as inclusive interpretation of Section 63. But seeing that the point was never dealt with in Parliament, and that we have the analogy, on one side, of the school board and board of guardians where women have both rights, and on the other of parliamentary elections, where they have neither, the question, how much can be included in the provision for "all purposes connected with or having reference to," &c.? deserves more consideration. Meanwhile, it is well to have the bugbear Flintham *v.* Roxburgh out of our path. It is now clear that some one must stand. It should, then, be as good a candidate as possible.

The Attorney-General has finished his screed at last, and we hope the *Times* feels that it has had its money's worth in his speech. The net effect upon the public mind so far seems to be simply nil. People yawn over the report, snatch eagerly at any glimpse of a promise to produce anything new, and then go to sleep again, wondering what in the world made any one rake up all that dreary old history once more. The deluge of words has been unabated for five days, and at the end of it all only two things have been left in the memory of the public. First, that the *Times* intends to produce the vendor of the "documents" on which its case rests, and secondly, that it hopes to produce some criminals who will swear that they were paid money for the perpetration of outrage. Beyond these two points, both of which relate to what the *Times* hopes to do, and not to what it has done already, there is nothing in the Attorney-General's speech which is of any interest to the British public.

That justice is slow we are well aware, but we confess it comes somewhat as a surprise to learn that the news of the appointment of the Parnell Commission has not yet reached the Supreme Court of Judicature. We do not refer to the mild jokes of the Master of the Rolls, but to the following notice which appears to-day in the Official Cause List :—

NOTICE.—All the above arrangements must necessarily be subject to the probable absence from the Queen's Bench Division of Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith under the provisions of a bill *now before Parliament.*

Captain Penrose Fitzgerald's letters in the *Times* about naval matters are always lively reading, and his demolition of poor Mr. Maclean this morning is quite up to his usual standard. We note it, however, only to draw attention to an admirable new phrase, which should be acclimatized at once in our political vocabulary. Mr. Maclean is described as a "sail-trimming, place-hopping Tory Democrat." "Place-hopping" is excellent. We venture to predict for "place-hopper" a cherished place in the dictionary of political abuse.

It appears from the articles which are now going the round of the official press in Germany, that Prince Bismarck has suddenly become impressed with the "magnanimity" and "sanctity" of all efforts to suppress the slave trade in East Africa, and of Cardinal Lavigerie's crusade in particular. The excellent German public whose "sacred simplicity" is proof against all suggestions of cynicism will no doubt swallow Prince Bismarck's conversion—albeit somewhat late in the day—without the slightest grain of salt. But less childlike observers will smile at the race which Prince Bismarck is now going to run with the Romish Church in putting down the slave trade—all, of course, in the pure cause of "religion and humanity."

The Norwich Corporation is wiser in its day and generation than many of its brother institutions. Year by year the unemployed difficulty has been growing there, leading to many painful incidents and occasional rioting. This year the town council has opened a labour bureau, and is actively engaged in registering the local unemployed. The men upon this register—which is got up to prevent an influx from other towns as soon as relief is given—are to be employed in levelling and rendering useful a large waste tract of land just outside the city boundaries.

The following advertisement appeared in yesterday's *Daily News* :—

A young lady having reasonable proficiency in stenography and type-writing is wanted in a City office. Applicant must spell, punctuate, and use capital letters correctly, and be of genteel appearance and refined in manners. Ladies married, engaged, or "keeping company" need not apply.

Of course a firm so prosperous that it can afford to advertise in rounded periods for a lady "proficient in stenography" instead of a shorthand writer, can make what terms it pleases; but (since brevity is clearly no object) would it not have been wise to define more clearly the elastic expressions "genteel appearance" and "keeping company"? May the young proficient in stenography and type-writing wear a fringe? Will earrings be permitted? And may she walk home from church with a female friend if that friend's brother happens to be of the party?

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF NELSON.

IN the November number of the *Century* some letters of Lord Nelson to Troubridge are printed for the first time. The series belongs to the present Sir Thomas Troubridge, and consists of twenty-four letters. They are on quarto paper, in good black ink; the writing vigorous, peculiar, clearly to be read in the main, and written necessarily with the left hand. They relate to the time when Nelson was engaged in the Baltic expedition, and range from the beginning of March, 1801, to May in the same year. Russia, Denmark, Sweden, France, and Prussia were allied against England. The British fleet proceeded to Copenhagen, and won the victory which these letters relate. Sir Hyde Parker was in command, but he was superseded by Nelson.

AN HONEST "DAMN."

English men-of-war were in the habit of getting ashore even in Nelson's time :—

"You will see," writes Nelson, from the *St. George*, "by my public letter the cause of the *Warrior's* going on shore. We have a damned stupid Dog on board, and as obstinate as the Devil. He objects to having assistance to carry this ship through the Gully although the moment before he complained that having been up all night he could not stay up this night, therefore wanted another Pilot. However I shall have a sharp eye on him."

NELSON'S PROUD SPIRIT.

"My last line (referring to another letter) to you before I left the *St. George* was, if you recollect, 'Now we are going to fight, I suppose I am to be consulted.' Little could I think it was to converse on not fighting. I feel happy I had so much command of myself, for I should have let out what you might have been sorry to see, especially fancying I had been, to say no worse, very unkindly treated by Sir Hyde, that is, with a degree of hautiness which my spirit could not bear. However I have now every reason to believe that Sir H. has found it is not necessary to be high to me, and that I have his real honour at heart, and in having that, I have the honour of my country."

NELSON WOULDN'T RUN AWAY.

The battle which was fought was one fraught with greater difficulty and risk than any won by Nelson, partly from the unfavourable situation of the ships, close to the large shoal which lies in front of Copenhagen, and also from the formidable defences with which the Danes had lined their shores. Nelson, too, was only second in command. On that momentous Good Friday Eve, when the English fleet took up its position and commenced the action, the firing of the Danish guns was so incessant—unslackened even after three hours—that Sir Hyde Parker signalled to Nelson to retreat. Nelson, however, disregarded the signal for discontinuing to fight. "You know, Foley," turning to his Captain, "I have only one eye; I have a right to be blind sometimes. I really do not see the signal; d—n the signal! Keep mine for closer battle flying." In the simplest words, Nelson, in the following letter, tells the result of the engagement, which he considered likely to be one of the most important, in its results, of all those he had gone through :—

"THE JOB IS DONE."

"April 4th, 1801.

"My dear Troubridge: The job is done, and the State of Denmark is convinced we can fight a little; more distinguished bravery never was shown. Yesterday I was closeted 2 hours with the Prince Royal, and he allowed me to speak my mind freely, and I believe I told him such truths as seldom reach the ears of princes. H.R.H. seemed much affected, and I am satisfied 'tis only fear of Russia and other powers that prevents the renunciation of his alliance with Russia and Sweden. However, he is to send off some proposition to Sir Hyde Parker, but I have not much hopes. My reception was too flattering, and landing at Portsmouth or Yarmouth could not have exceeded the blessings of the people; even the Palace and staircase were crowded, and huzzas, which could not have been very grateful to royal ears."

NELSON AILING.

Nelson was very ill during the whole of the engagement. This is his application for a recall :—

"'St. George,' Koige Bay, April 25th, 1801.

"Sir: From my state of health and other serious considerations, I have to request that you will be pleased to move my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I may be permitted to return to England and to go on shore for the purpose of re-establishing my health, and to enable me to attend to those affairs which require my personal attendance. I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant, NELSON AND BRONTE."

NELSON'S NIGHT SWEATS AND COUGH.

Meanwhile he had received the chief command of the Fleet :—

"May 7th, 1801.

"My dear Troubridge: The *Cruizer* arrived last night, and brought me yours of the 23rd. I hope to meet Lord St. Helens in Russia, if it please God I live to get there, which I assure you is a matter of doubt, for my night sweats and cough are much against me. You may believe that nothing could have been more gratifying under good health than this command, where I find everybody devoted and kind to me in the extreme. Had it been given to me at first, good to myself and the cause might have arisen, but it's now too late. Quiet I must have to have a chance of restoration to my health, but I dare say I have tormented you so much on this subject that you say, 'Damn him, I wish he was dead, and not plaguing me this way'—therefore, I never shall mention to you one more word on the subject.

"NELSON AND BRONTE.

"Tom (Sir Thomas's son) is well.

"Sir T. Troubridge, Bart."

Lord Nelson had concluded an armistice with Denmark, to last for fourteen weeks, and just before the date of the next letter had gone with the fleet to Revel, intending to ask an interview with the Emperor Alexander, and to negotiate a peace. He did not succeed in obtaining the interview, and the final peace was not made until after Nelson had quitted the fleet for England.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

TYPES OF NOBLE WOMANHOOD.

NOTES ON HEROINES OF FICTION BY MR. RUSKIN.

IN the course of his running commentary to Gotthelf's "Ulric," (the concluding parts of which are published to-day), Mr. Ruskin gives some interesting notes on types of noble womanhood as drawn in various works of fiction.

THE PURPLE QUEENS.

"The essentially right life for all womankind," says Mr. Ruskin elsewhere, is that of the Swiss Paysanne, and Gotthelf's Freneli (the heroine in "Ulric") is the perfect type of it. Hence it is after Freneli that Mr. Ruskin calls the Alpine Violet in the pretty nomenclature with which he has proposed to supersede the barbarous Latin of the botanists: she is "the entirely pure and noble type of the Bernese maid, wife, and mother." Gotthelf has joined in her, he now continues, "the three perfections of womanly grace, of womanly honour, and of pure intellect." Her character is indeed thus "too complete to be exemplary, or even, in the common world, credible. Nevertheless, women of her type, and even coming near her standard, are frequent in the Bernese, Uri, and Tyrolese Alps; and in dedicating the pansy of the Wengern Alp to her, I meant to indicate at once the relation of her noble strength to her mountain land, and the peculiar sadness and patience in sorrow which invest her, even through the happiest scenes of her life, with the purple robe of the kings and queens who reign at once in earth and heaven."

"THE REASON FIRM, THE TEMPERATE WILL."

"But," continues Mr. Ruskin, "the two points of character in which Freneli is eminent above even these gracious women, such as they are generally, are her frankness,—and yet command of her lips. Many very noble women are subtle, reserved, or inexplicable even to themselves; they know not their own hearts, or the tendency of their own thoughts. But Freneli knows, always, not her own mind merely, but her power, capacity, sensibility; knows how truly she can love, how unwearily she can labour, how faithfully she can keep the Law, and receive the Gospel, of Christ. And further she is frank and simple to the uttermost, even to those who are seeking her destruction. She never deigns to deceive, never loses in anger the peace, or in jealousy the sweetness, of her life and conduct. She expresses neither indignation nor pride to the lover who has left her, asks for no atonement on his return, speaks of her own affection to him as quietly as if it were a sister's, and trusts to his respect for it to guard him against imprudent contest with his own fortune."

WOMEN WHOM "PALE PASSION LOVES."

Mr. Ruskin then proceeds to ask "how far the women who have this perfect power alike over their own affections and the expression of feeling, differ in the elements of their nature from those whose passions possess and conquer *them*. Alike Scott, Gotthelf, and Miss Edgeworth, assume that noble training and right principle can always give the power of self-command. Shakspeare allows the passion always to conquer in the most lovely natures. . . . They are conquered by love in an instant; and confess it as soon as they have the chance: while even with Scott and Miss Edgeworth, reserved as the affection may be, it is always deeper than their lover's, and usually anticipates it; but never conquers their own characters or for an instant shakes their purposes."

SHAKSPEARE'S MAIDENS OF HIGH DEGREE.

But with regard to Shakspeare's types of noble womanhood, "it is of little use," says Mr. Ruskin, "for lessoning in daily life to study the thoughts or ways of maidens who are always dukes' daughters at the least. Indeed, in returning to my Shakspeare after such final reading of the realities of life as may have been permitted to me (dazzled too easily, and too often blind), it grieves me to find in him no laborious nor lowly ideal; his perfect shepherdess is a disguised princess, his Miracle of the white island exultingly quits her spirit-guarded sands to be Queen of Naples, and his cottage Rosalind is extremely glad to get her face unbrowned again."

WOMEN WHO WORK.

But the noblest types of womanhood are not "dukes' daughters" in the least. Gotthelf's Swiss heroine, Freneli, is only a farm servant; and Scott's Jeanie Deans is of the same type in Scotland. For as for women's work, says Mr. Ruskin in a passage in "Fors Clavigera," with which we may bring his later notes to a conclusion, "what should it be but scrubbing furniture, dusting walls, sweeping floors, helping with the farm work, or the garden or the dairy? Take the facts of such life in old Scotland, seen with Walter Scott's own eyes :—

On reaching the brow of a bleak eminence overhanging the primitive tower and its tiny patch of cultivated ground, he found his host and three sons, and perhaps half a dozen attendant gillies, all stretched half asleep in their tartans upon the heath, with guns and dogs and a profusion of game about them; while in the courtyard, far below, appeared a company of women actively engaged in loading a cart with manure. The stranger was not a little astonished when he discovered, on descending from the height, that among these industrious females were the laird's own lady, and two or three of her daughters; but they seemed quite unconscious of having been detected in an occupation unsuitable to their rank, retired presently to the "bowers," and when they reappeared in other dresses retained no traces of their morning's work, except complexions glowing with a radiant freshness, for one evening of which many a high-bred beauty would have bartered half her diamonds. He found the young ladies not ill-informed, and exceedingly agreeable; and the song and the dance seemed to form the invariable termination of their busy days.

"You think such barbarism for ever past? No, my dears; it is only the barbarity of idle gentlemen that must pass. *They* will have to fill the carts—you to drive them."

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The books of the week are all biographies; and there is something among them for all tastes. For politicians there is the new Life of O'Connell. For lawyers there is Lord Westbury. For Churchmen there is Mrs. Oliphant's Memoir of Principal Tulloch. For scientific readers, the life of Sir William Siemens. For playgoers there are Dr. Westland Marston's and Mr. John Coleman's volumes of anecdote and reminiscence. And for lovers of literature there are Professor Knight's account of "Principal Shairp and his Friends," and Mr. Walter Besant's "Eulogy of Richard Jefferies."

* * * * *

I had the curiosity the other day, in turning over a volume of the British Museum Catalogue, to examine the entries under the name of "Gladstone (Right Hon. William Ewart)." The total number of them, exclusive of "other editions" and "other copies," is 395. Of these, 8 are in Italian; 7, in French; 5, in German; 2, in Greek; 2, in Russian; 2, in Dutch; 2, in Welsh; one is in Danish and 1 in Spanish. The diversity in subject is not less remarkable; but it is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's pursuits that at least half the entries are on theological subjects. Amongst these I noticed a copy of Mr. Gladstone's "Church Principles," *with autograph inscription from the author*, and one of "The State in its Relations with the Church," *with copious MS. notes by H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.*

* * * * *

But the most interesting thing in the catalogue is the large number and variety of abusive or satirical pamphlets. Here are the titles of some of them jotted down at random:—"Belshazzar Gladstone," "Mr. Gladstone a Friend not of Truth but of Sophistry," "Granny Gladstone," "Olivares and Gladstone," "The Mahdi of Midlothian," "The Wondrous Adventures of St. William, Woodcutter," "The Number of Antichrist in the Name Gladstone," and "Youart (Ewart) the man."

* * * * *

The following is an extract from an article in which the *Saturday Review* enumerates the statements recently made in the press about it:—

> 6. The editor is going to the States to lecture.
> 7. The editor is not going to the States to lecture.
> Every one of the above statements is categorically false.

The writer of the article goes on to agree with the statement, which he alleges to have been made by some one (Name! name!), that the *Saturday Review* is "more clever and amusing than ever." It is sometimes amusing, certainly; but hardly for its cleverness. It is "categorically false" that the editor is going. It is also "categorically false" that the editor is not going. Each of two contradictory propositions is thus false. There is only one solution of the mystery. There is no editor at all—or at any rate none that counts.

* * * * *

To "Max O'Rell" belongs the credit of having reduced the American Copyright Law to a crowning absurdity, if the following story from the *New York World* about his American collaborateur be correct:—

> He was very much amused with an elevator boy in a Boston hotel. In England an elevator is called a "lift." Max O'Rell questioned the boy one day about his experiences with the queer people he came across, and the little fellow told one or two very original anecdotes. He was promptly taken into partnership. An agreement was actually drawn up between Max O'Rell and the elevator boy, by which the lad became a collaborator in writing the book, and will get one dollar on every thousand copies sold. He wrote out his own anecdotes, and his "copy" will go to the printers. "The boy had often given me a lift," said Max O'Rell, "and I thought it would be only fair to give him a lift. So I took him into partnership." The author's idea in this curious proceeding is to obviate possible difficulty in protecting his copyright. He says that the boy's name shall appear on the title-page, if necessary.

* * * * *

Amongst the new Constables added to the National Gallery this week is one of some literary interest. This is Constable's picture of "The Cenotaph" erected by Sir George Beaumont to Reynolds in the grounds at Coleaton. "On it," said Constable at the time, "are some beautiful lines by Wordsworth." The lines in question are the third of Wordsworth's "inscriptions," and exhort the lime-trees to

> . . . be not slow a stately growth to rear
> Of pillars, branching off from year to year,
> Till they have learned to frame a darksome aisle;—
> That may recall to mind that awful Pile
> Where Reynolds, 'mid our country's noblest dead,
> In the last sanctity of fame is laid.

* * * * *

Mr. William Morris will lecture at the Art and Crafts Exhibition next Thursday evening on "Tapestry and Carpet Weaving."

* * * * *

If Mr. John Morley ever reads the *Glasgow Herald* he may have a hearty laugh at its expense just now. In his Perth speech the right hon. gentleman quoted Burns's lines:—

> To make a happy fireside clime
> To weans and wife,
> That's the true pathos and sublime
> Of human life.

The reporters, sub-editors, and compositors, some or all of them (was it a great Unionist conspiracy to destroy the character of the national poet?), managed to mangle these lines with the following result:—

> To make a happy fireside—
> To cling to weans and wife,
> That is the true pathos
> And emblem of human life.

This was bad enough, but the offence is made tenfold worse by the following perpetration of the editorial department:—

> Mr. Morley chanced on a little verse by *a local poet* which seemed to him so good that in his peroration he quoted the simple words as embodying, after all, the best and truest aim of what the great ones of the earth call "government."

The immortal Robbie a *local* poet forsooth! This is adding insult to injury with a vengeance.

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

The first column of the Black Mountain Expedition has occupied Trunl without fighting, and the reserve column has advanced to the village of Mardan.

The French Chamber yesterday agreed to the bill transferring the Douai University to Lille. Thus ends a long struggle between the two towns.

The *Hampshire Independent* states that the Bishop of Winchester, whose health has been indifferent of late years, is about to appoint a suffragan.

The Paris municipal council yesterday resolved on appointing a committee to consider the best means of repressing mendicity. Four thousand beggars have been arrested in Paris in the last nine months.

The Queen of Servia is to receive 1,000,000 f. for her private use, which the King's partisans consider a liberal compensation for the loss of her royal rights and prerogatives. The Queen's protest is treated with scorn by the King's *entourage*.

Lord Crewe, as patron, has offered the living of Astbury, near Congleton, worth £1,400 a year and house, to the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

The Newark town council yesterday elected Mr. F. B. Footit, solicitor, as coroner for the borough, in place of Mr. W. Wallis, solicitor, who has mysteriously disappeared from Newark.

It is understood that at the forthcoming Colston anniversary at Bristol on November 13, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, will speak at the Dolphin banquet, and Lord Kimberley at the Anchor banquet.

In consequence of the decision of the legal tribunal of Duisburg, revoking its original ruling, ordering the confiscation of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book, the work may now be purchased in Germany.

A fire broke out last evening at the extensive flax and scutch mills of Mr. John Gault, Ballymena, whereby several thousand pounds' worth of material and property have been destroyed.

A young man named Jackson, a clerk in the Borough accountant's office, pleaded guilty, at the Sheffield police-court yesterday, to a charge of having embezzled £190, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Sir H. James, speaking at a meeting at York last night, defended the position the Liberal Unionists were maintaining, and charged Mr. Gladstone with palliating crime in Ireland.

Two foreign ladies, elegantly dressed, are stated to have committed suicide yesterday in the Starenberg Lake, which was, it will be remembered, the lake in which King Ludwig of Bavaria drowned himself and his physician.

The Lord Mayor yesterday presented the prizes to the successful competitors at the recent exhibition promoted by the Turners' Company. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the master of the company, and Lady Burdett-Coutts took part in the proceedings, and addressed the competitors.

At a meeting of the Republican Left of the French Senate, held yesterday, it was ascertained that the great majority of the Senate was opposed to M. Floquet's Revision scheme as endangering both parliamentary liberty and the action of the Executive power.

The International Committee of the Red Cross Society gave a dinner at Geneva last evening to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of its foundation. The hall was decorated with the flags of various nations. M. Maynier, president of the society, was in the chair.

On advices received from the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna that no disturbing Bulgarian action in Macedonia would be tolerated or countenanced by any European Power, the Porte has abandoned all special military steps on the borders of that province, limiting its action merely to the prevention of any internal disorders or insurrectionary attemps.

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., arrived at Boyle yesterday afternoon for the purpose of prosecuting his appeal against his recent conviction by two resident magistrates under the Crimes Act. He was presented with an address by the Town Commissioners of Boyle and by the Nationists generally, who accompanied their address with a purse of sovereigns.

A meeting of the Women's Liberal Association was held at Wolverhampton last night, to make arrangements for the reception of Mrs. Gladstone. It was determined that the Women's Liberal Associations of the other parts of South Staffordshire should be invited to assist in the reception, and that a handsome present should be made to Mrs. Gladstone, together with an address.

Last night several shells from the enemy fell into the Water fort at Suakin, one bursting and wounding two men. The shooting of the Arabs from both fileld-pieces and rifles is very accurate. Their forces in the trenches are still very strong, and show no signs of retreating. A heavy fire is still kept up by the ship and the forts.

The foreign Ambassadors in Constantinople and representatives of the Ottoman Government will sign the Suez Canal Convention on Monday next. The text of the Convention, as modified, has been approved by the British, French, and Turkish Governments, and contains no protocol nor appendix of any kind.

A Grimsby smack while fishing in the North Sea on the 24th October, brought up a plaice, having the letters printed on it, "H. Read," one and a half inches in length. It is supposed that the fish was brought up when young, that then the letters were cut upon it, and that it was afterwards thrown overboard. A thin skin had grown over the letters. The finder intends preserving the plaice, and sending it to Sir Edward Birkbeck.

Arthur Wilkinson and Charles Smith surrendered at Worship-street police-court yesterday to answer the charge of being principals in a prize-fight at a club in East-road, City-road, on the night of the 19th inst. The defence was that the affair was merely a sparring contest under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules; but Mr. Montagu Williams decided to send the case for trial at the Middlesex sessions. Bail was accepted.

The annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, which commences on Thursday next at Wolverhampton, will consider a vote of thanks to the Liberal Unionists, proposed by Mr. Dobson, of Dublin; a resolution in favour of voluntary public schools, proposed by Mr. Byron Reed, M.P.; a resolution in favour of Fair Trade and Imperial Federation, proposed by Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., and other resolutions.

The Berlin committee for the erection of a monument to the Emperor Frederick have resolved to appeal for contributions to the residents of the capital. The statement circulated abroad that the Empress Frederick had devoted "the Emperor Frederick Fund," founded by the city of Berlin, to the erection of a foundling hospital, is incorrect, as its application has not yet been decided upon.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE GERMAN REBUFF IN EAST AFRICA.

SUGGESTED ANGLO-GERMAN ACTION.

There are various subtle symptoms (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) that what may be called the East African question is now rapidly approaching an initial stage of solution. Hitherto the Imperial Government has managed to preserve an impenetrable reserve with regard to the idea of the Emin Pasha expedition and the troubles of the German East African Company. There can be no doubt that the recent development of events in East Africa placed Prince Bismarck before a painfully perplexing dilemma, but the omens must be very misleading indeed if the Chancellor has not already hit upon a means of extricating himself from his difficulty, and this seems to be closely connected with the proposed anti-slavery crusade of Cardinal Lavigerie. It is the slave question, or what is tantamount to it, the Arab question, which the German Chancellor appears to have selected as the fulcrum of his future policy in East Africa. Yesterday, for example, in the *Reichsanzeiger* the reports of the German Consul-General in Zanzibar were prefaced with the remark that these reports proved the Arab slave-traders to be the real foes of Germany in East Africa. Now the semi-official *North German Gazette*, in reproducing these reports, supplements them with the following Foreign Office reflections :—

For some time back public opinion has been concerning itself with the African slave question. The question is not only of importance for Germany, but also for all the civilized and Christian nations of Europe who have interests in East Africa, and who are guided by the great civilizing aims which are primarily determinant for the opening up of Africa. Hitherto it has been England who, at great sacrifice, and in a laudable manner, led the way in this question; but with the growth of the Mahommedan slave-trading movement, which extends over immense districts, the resources of a single nation no longer suffice to cope with the horrors of the slave trade. Only by co-operation can the civilized nations concerned succeed in putting a stop to a state of things which is a disgrace to our century; and we may confidently hope that the German as well as the English people will prove equal to the task which is here imposed upon them, alike by the sacred principles of religion and of humanity.

This Foreign Office homily is backed up by a similar *communiqué* to the same semi-official organ touching the noble example set by the Pope in contributing £300,000 to the fund now being raised by Cardinal Lavigerie for organizing a crusade against the Arab slave-traders of Africa. "This magnanimous act," remarks the inspired writer, "justifies the hope that it will not remain unique, but excite the desire of imitation in other benevolent hearts, seeing that the solution of the African slave question is a duty of our century." These utterances form the key-note to the policy which the German Government is now apparently doing all it can to mature and to recommend to the acceptance of England especially, as well as of Belgium and the Congo State. The point to be noted is that Prince Bismarck is apparently aiming at the restoration and consolidation of German power and prestige in East Africa by a means which implies the enlistment of the humanitarian principles of other Powers in the service of his own special political objects. What form of common action the Powers concerned shall take remains to be seen, and there are even hints and whisperings of a conference on the subject; but, in any case, the secret will be out in a day or two. In general terms, the present situation with regard to East Africa may be thus described :—The good understanding between England and Germany, as established by the London treaty of November, 1886, has every prospect of being practically sustained and carried out.

The latest news from Zanzibar states that Simboja, with 500 men, has joined Bushire, the Arab insurgent ringleader, at Pangani, where Bushire is all powerful, while exactly the opposite must be said of the Sultan's officials. Dr. Meyer paid £1,200 for the release of himself and Herr Baumann. Constant skirmishing is reported from Bagomoyo, where the German company's officials, it is said, sally out and shoot many of the natives nightly. The public attitude in Zanzibar is one of restrained excitement and expectation.

PROCLAMATION OF KING MILAN OF SERVIA.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

King Milan has followed up his divorce by making a high bid for popular favour. He has issued a manifesto ordering the general elections to take place on December 2, and summoning the Great National Skupshtina to meet at Belgrade on December 13. In the preamble to the proclamation (a Reuter's telegram says), King Milan refers to the approaching five-hundredth national anniversary, and calls upon the Servian people to take, in conjunction with their King, a lesson from the past, in order to avoid all errors and mistakes, and to ensure to Servia a splendid and brilliant future. His Majesty, in continuation, expresses his firm conviction that no pressure threatens Servia from without, as all the European Powers desire rest and peace, and ask nothing more than to be left in the enjoyment of it. The proclamation then continues :—

A loyal policy of recognition of facts in accordance with the will of Europe, a policy of good understanding and mutual friendly relations with the powerful neighbouring States ruled by their Majesties the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Sultan Adbul Hamid, with whom we are united by so many mutual interests, this policy, which I myself initiated, and which I naturally directed since those momentous events in the East when the mighty Russia people and their noble minded ruler Alexander II. devoted the power of their country and the blood of their sons for the liberation of the Christian races, and when my beloved, faithful, and brave army fought heroically for the independence of the fatherland, this policy is in its whole scope founded on the peaceful development of Servia jointly with that of Europe.

But, continues the proclamation, Servia standing alone is threatened by the same danger which brought about the destruction of the Servian Kingdom in the Middle Ages—namely, internal discord. Therefore, the first duty is to put an end to internal dissensions and to strengthen the newly established Servian State with a fresh, healthy, and orderly life, so as to enable it to flourish once more. The welfare of the State, adds the King, is only possible on the basis of the Constitution. The present Constitution was not the work of the King, who nevertheless had always energetically defended it. But his Majesty considers the five hundredth anniversary of the day when the decay of the Servian State was arrested as a rare and solemn opportunity for appealing to all parties in the country to support him in the elaboration of the proposals for the revision of the Constitution, in order to do justice to the wishes long entertained by both King and people, and to bring about an extension of political and citizen rights in the land, and thus to endeavour to extinguish or mitigate the party conflicts which had reached such a high degree. The proclamation, which was drawn up by the King himself on his own initiative, has produced a very favourable impression among all classes of the inhabitants.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A ROYAL DUKE'S EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO THE QUEEN.

Mrs. Oliphant's memoir of Principal Tulloch, just published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, contains the following passage, which it will be seen introduces a hitherto unpublished letter from the Duke of Connaught to the Queen :—

In September he (Principal Tulloch) was once more in Balmoral, from which he sent to his wife a letter full of the experience of the Royal family in respect to the Egyptian war, the presence of the Duke of Connaught with the army having brought home to the Queen with double force those tremors shared by so many mothers who have sons in the field. "The Queen sent me a number of letters to read," the Principal says to his wife. "The letters were from Prince Arthur in Egypt to her Majesty and to his wife, giving an account of the campaign as far as he had to do with it. They showed that, although not actually engaged, which he wished very much to be, he had suffered a good deal of hardship marching with his men in the terrible heat, the men falling out of the ranks, 'lying on the ground groaning and vomiting.' The heat was terrible, he says, and he had sometimes 'nothing but a dry biscuit for twenty-four hours'; the 'swarms of flies drove him out of his tent'; and they were 'disputing in thousands for the possession of his letter as he wrote.' Here is a bit" :—

September 5.

Dearest Mamma,—Your dear kind letter of the 22nd reached me yesterday, and I thank you many, many times for it. To hear from home is such an immense pleasure, and I think it so dear of you to have written to me so often. I am so much touched by the love and anxiety shown me by all. . . .

It is very vexatious being kept in this triste place; but I fancy it is unavoidable, on account of the insufficiency of supplies to the front. . . .

Of course you know that the Indian troops will not eat our food, and we are obliged to have a totally different kind for them. The Indian troops are delighted to be here; they are splendid fellows. M'Neill talks to them in Hindustani.

I had just begun to eat a biscuit (after writing for mail), when I was sent for by General Willis, who made me change the whole of my position, as he had moved a regiment away on my left. It took some time to get this done, as it was pitch dark. There were several nearly blind ditches, and the men all lay fast asleep, thoroughly done up by their trying march. In an hour and a half we got everything changed, and I then went down to see everything right, and to give directions for the morning. The men had already gone to sleep. It was eleven o'clock before I got back to the rear of the centre of my line, about a mile from where I had dismounted before. I got a little wine to drink; but there was nothing to eat except a biscuit I had in my wallet, our baggage-animals having never appeared. I lay down near my horse, and managed to snooze a little; but I found it cold at last, as I had been very hot, and felt very tired. At 3.30 I was roused up again.

Mrs. Oliphant adds: "These extracts, which the Principal ventured to copy for his wife, and which I am permitted to quote, will show how entirely the Queen's sons enter into the duties of their profession, and that their Royal birth neither spares them a march nor procures them a meal, beyond the possibilities of other officers in her Majesty's service."

THE ACTUAL SENTENCE PASSED UPON JESUS CHRIST

A TRANSLATION OF PONTIUS PILATE'S JUDGMENT.

The *Tablet* says :—A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* extracts from the *Kölnische Zeitung* what is called "a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ." The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks that the journal *Le Droit* has collected, the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. Until now we are not aware that it has ever been made public in the German papers. The sentence is word for word as follows :—

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius and on the 25th of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas, Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Prætors, sentences Jesus Christ of Nazareth to death on a cross between two robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonials of the people prove: 1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls himself the Son of God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. 6. He went into the Temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands. Orders: The first centurion, Quintus Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesus are: 1. Daniel Robani, Pharisee; 2. John Zorobabel; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet. Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournea.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280 in the city of Aquill (Aquilla?), in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commissaries of Art in the French Army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the Chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a facsimile of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard on the sale of his cabinet for 2,890 f. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those of the gospels.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK'S GIFT TO PROFESSOR KRAUSE.

The Empress Frederick sent to Professor Krause, shortly after her consort's death, a fine English photograph of him. In this the Emperor Frederick is represented sitting at a writing table, on which is a miniature of his wife. Accompanying the gift was an autograph letter from the Empress Frederick, which runs as follows: "The Emperor Frederick presented this photograph to Professor Krause as a token of his sincere regard, and of his recognition of the faithful services rendered to him during his illness. The Emperor's condition prevented him from signing the photograph himself. The trembling hand of his widow has written these words, which will also express her thanks, as well as be a remembrance of sad days, and of sacred sorrow for the best and noblest of men, whose dear image is herewith enclosed by Victoria, once German Empress and Queen of Prussia.—Friedrichskron, 18 June, 1888."

FOURTH EDITION.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SUGGESTS LORD SACKVILLE'S RECALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *New York Herald* to-day publishes a despatch from Washington stating that President Cleveland has instructed Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister in London, to intimate to Lord Salisbury, without delay, that a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States would be promoted by a change of head at the British Legation at Washington.

Lord Sackville's indiscreet letter is engrossing public attention in America. The Republicans denounce it; and the Democrats, frightened at the tumult caused, do likewise. The universal belief, says a *Times* correspondent, is that his career at Washington is ended. President Cleveland, who is greatly annoyed, summoned a Cabinet Council, and a protracted session was held. Afterwards, Mr. Secretary Bayard made a statement to a reporter in which he severely censured Lord Sackville. He also said:—"I have read both letters. I have not seen the British Minister since he went to Europe last spring, until he called on me this morning at the Department of State." Telegrams from Washington intimate that the Minister's transfer would be agreeable to the Government, and that Mr. Secretary Bayard's language of censure must result in his lordship's departure, either by voluntary resignation, or by the action of the British Foreign Office.

An immense Irish Republican mass meeting was held in New York on Thursday night, Patrick Ford being chairman. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Blaine, who made the British Minister's letter his theme, and vigorously attacked him. Patrick Egan and other Irishmen also spoke.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISTRESSING DISASTER AT SEA.

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.

PLYMOUTH, October 27.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Para*, which arrived here to-day, brought from Barbadoes the captain and eleven of the crew of the barque *Earl Wemyss*, of Glasgow, as well as the second and third officers and sixteen seamen belonging to the barque *Ardencaple*, also of Glasgow. It appears that these two vessels were in collision on the evening of the 8th September, in lat. 2 S. and long. 27 W. The *Earl Wemyss*, which was struck on the port side abreast the after-hatch, sank in a few minutes, the captain's wife and three children, the chief officer, and eleven of the crew being drowned. Five others of the crew jumped into the *Ardencaple's* rigging, while the captain and the six remaining survivors were picked up by the boats of the *Ardencaple*, the bows of which vessel were smashed in as far as the collision bulkhead. The survivors of the *Earl Wemyss* and also all the crew of the *Ardencaple*, with the exception of her captain and chief officer, who remained by their vessel, were taken on board the ship *Creedlon*, off St. John's, on September 9, and landed at Barbadoes on October 2. The crew of the *Ardencaple* left their vessel, believing that the collision bulkhead would give way, and that the ship would sink. She was, however, successfully navigated into the island of Fernando de Noronha.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RECENT TOUR.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is stated that the German Foreign Office has received orders from the Emperor to convey to the Governments of the countries recently visited by his Majesty his thanks for the reception accorded to him. The Emperor in giving these instructions is said to have expressed his great satisfaction at the peaceful interpretation which is being placed upon his recent tour on all sides.

THE TZAR'S TOUR.

BATOUM, Oct. 26.—The Tzar and Tzarina, and the members of the Imperial family, embarked here this afternoon for Sebastopol, where his Majesty will review the Black Sea fleet. The Imperial party will subsequently return to Gatschina.

THE ELECTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 27.—The results of the elections to the Chamber of Deputies, which are now almost completely known, show that a great success has been gained by the supporters of the Government. A few days will have to elapse before it will be possible to form a clear idea of the position of the different parties in the new Chamber, although it already appears certain that the Conservative party alone will be equal in strength to all the other parliamentary groups united.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.—The death is announced of the Dowager Maharanee of Indore. The Maharanee left the seals to the next senior dowager, and previous to her death informed the British Resident about the future succession, and also sent a telegram to the Viceroy.

Colonel Garstin is about to leave for the Ganjam district in order to start relief works. Some anxiety is also felt in the Nellore and Kurnool districts owing to apprehensions of famine.

MRS. WELDON "OUT OF TIME."

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, before Justices Field and Wills, this morning, Mrs. Weldon moved to appeal against the order of a judge at chambers ordering her to give a further answer to interrogatories in the action of Weldon *v.* Smythe and another. Mr. Graham, who opposed the application, took the preliminary objection that the notice of appeal was given out of time. Mrs. Weldon admitted that the notice of appeal was not given in time, but contended that the defendants were not prejudiced thereby, and that the Court of Appeal had decided that the irregularity in giving notice was waived by appearance. Mrs. Weldon was proceeding to go into the merits of the case, but Mr. Justice Field pointed out that as the appeal was out of time it must be dismissed with costs. Mrs. Weldon intimated that she would of course go to the Court of Appeal.

THE RED RIVER RAILWAY DISPUTE.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS OF THE MANITOBANS.

A Toronto telegram says:—Despatches from Winnipeg state that the Manitobans, under cover of darkness, succeeded in making a crossing for the Red River Railway over the Canadian Pacific line at Headingly, ten miles down the line. When Superintendent Whyte, discovered what had been done he sent a large force to tear up the crossing, which was accomplished after a tussle with the platelayers, who were outnumbered. Nobody was injured, but the Manitobans are greatly exasperated. Indignation meetings are being held throughout the province, at which resolutions are being passed pledging physical support to the local government. A decision favourable to the Red River Company was given on the first injunction applied for to the Manitoban court; but the Canadian Pacific Company has applied for and obtained a second injunction, and this is now being argued. Should this result also be favourable to the Manitobans, it is feared that disturbances cannot be avoided, as they assert that they are only waiting for the decision to take forcible measures. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Company state that they can bring several thousand men to the spot in a few hours, and that they are determined to protect their property until the question is decided by the Supreme Court. The Manitobans declare that the delay is a subterfuge to prevent the completion of the line before the winter so as to secure for the Canadian Pacific Company the carriage of the season's crop. A strong force has also been posted by the Canadian Pacific Company at Morris, in order to prevent a crossing being made there.

RESULT OF THE POLLING AT MERTHYR.

The polling for the two candidates, Mr. Ffoulkes Griffiths, who was selected by the Liberal Association, and Mr. Pritchard Morgan, passed off quietly in all parts of the constituency. There are over 15,400 voters on the register. The counting of the votes commenced at eleven o'clock last night, and shortly before four o'clock this morning the result of the poll was declared as follows:—

Mr. Pritchard Morgan	7,149
Mr. Ffoulkes Griffiths	4,956
Majority	2,193

Last night Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., who has been opposing Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan's candidature, attempted to address a large crowd in front of the Castle Hotel, Merthyr, Mr. Pritchard Morgan's headquarters. He was hooted, and was then taken inside the hotel for fear he should meet with violence. Police protection was required for him, and he had to retire ultimately through the back premises.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

The adjourned hearing on the adjustment of the record in this case took place before Lord Kinnear in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to-day. Mr. Balfour, Q.C., and Mr. Strachan appeared for the pursuer, the Dean of Faculty, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. Graham Murray for the defenders. After a debate on the relevancy of jurisdiction, his lordship closed the record and sent the case to the procedure roll.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S SEAT.

A Birmingham correspondent telegraphs that it is rumoured that should the Liberal Unionists have a majority at the approaching municipal elections in Mr. Matthews's constituency in Birmingham, the Home Secretary will take an early opportunity of resigning his seat. It is said that the translation of Mr. Matthews to a judge-ship or the Upper House has been delayed upon the urgent representations of the whips that a vacancy must not be created in a doubtful constituency.

THE SCHOOL BOARD CONTEST IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.

This morning announcements are made by Sir Edmund Hay Currie and also by Mrs. Besant that they intend to stand as candidates for representation on the School Board for the division of the Tower Hamlets. Both the candidates had previously declined pressing invitations to stand for the Board, but Sir Edmund Hay Currie, writing from the People's Palace, says that "in view of the close relation that exists between the great continuation schools carried on in this place—the People's Palace—and the public elementary schools, together with the extreme desirability of whoever controls the work here being in touch with the teachers of these latter schools," he has determined, at the desire of many educationalists, to offer his services to the electors of the Tower Hamlets. Mrs. Besant appeals "to the freethinkers, the Socialists, and the advanced Radicals in the constituency" to give her their support.

HOW THE MINERS' DISPUTE STANDS TO-DAY.

The miners' strike still continues in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and neither side has made any advance with the view of settling it. Several more firms in Yorkshire yesterday granted the advance of 10 per cent., and it is calculated that now ten thousand men are working at the advance. In Derbyshire the strike is extending, but at the Holmwood Collieries the demands of the men have been complied with. A meeting of the Shireoaks and Darfould miners was held at Worksop (Notts), last night, and it was resolved to strike on Wednesday unless the advance is granted. The North Staffordshire coalowners, at a meeting held yesterday, granted the 10 per cent. advance, and a similar course was adopted by the Ashton and Oldham masters of the Cheshire district. In consequence of the strike a furnace was blown out yesterday at the Atlas Ironworks of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Sheffield, and it is thought that if the strike continues the iron trade will be further crippled.

RESTRICTING THE MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIAN GIPSIES.

The Austrian Minister of the Interior has issued a decree in virtue of which the nomad life led by the gipsies will henceforth be subject to legal restrictions. Itinerant gipsy bands will no longer be permitted to go about without let or hindrance from town to town and from village to village. In future wherever they turn up they will be called upon to give an account of themselves, and should it be ascertained that they have come from the East they are to be turned back under gendarme escort. On such occasions all expense entailed by their transport is to be defrayed by themselves, and should they be insolvent their live stock and chattels are to be sold by auction. The itinerant gipsy of Austria and Bohemia is of doubtful honesty, whereas his brother in Hungary is hard-working and inoffensive. A case recently was mentioned of a Hungarian gipsy horse-dealer employing an English governess for his daughters, who were receiving an excellent education, while his son was an officer in the Roumanian army.

THE POPE ANXIOUS ABOUT IRELAND.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome says :—"I hear on the most indubitable authority that the position of affairs in Ireland is being studied very seriously at the Vatican, and that it causes great trouble to his Holiness. being regarded as open rebellion against the authority of the Holy See—the conduct of Archbishop Moran being especially stigmatized as obnoxious." "The difficulty of enforcing discipline is recognized, and will be met patiently, persistently, and, it is hoped, successfully, without touching on political ground. The Vatican is thoroughly informed of all the details of Irish affairs, and is convinced that the agitation is dying out, owing to which fact the priesthood is being urged to put forth more vigorous efforts to maintain it alive. There is, in present circumstances, no desire on the part of the Vatican to establish diplomatic relations with England, and no overtures have been made or can have been repelled, as has been stated, the moment not being opportune."

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ARSON.

Before Mr. Justice Cave, at the Central Criminal Court, this morning, John Sharp, fifty, and Charles Butler, fifty-two, were charged with maliciously setting fire to a dwelling-house, with intent to defraud the London Assurance Company. Sharp pleaded guilty, and Butler was tried alone. The parties had been joint proprietors of a club at Clapham which had not been successful. Butler seems to have been the director of affairs, and in May he took a house in Drayton-road, Ferndale-villas, Leytonstone. He at once insured the furniture for £400 with the London Assurance Company. He brought in persons to varnish the stair banisters, doors, &c., and a person at the club in Clapham proved that he was sent to purchase resin, paraffin, and some other inflammable materials, none of which was required or used at the club. On the morning of the 1st September the house at Walthamstow was found to be on fire. In fact, there were two distinct and separate fires, which were, as alleged, plainly visible to the police and fire brigade when they got to the spot. There was also, as was alleged, a smell of paraffin, resin, varnish, &c., and two empty paraffin cans were found on the premises. Both the prisoners were on the place at the time, although one of them lived at Brixton, and their conduct was so suspicious that they were arrested on the spot. The prisoner Sharp, who had pleaded guilty, was put into the box and gave evidence. He said that he and his partner, the other prisoner, were in difficulties, and that he reluctantly consented to Butler's proposal to fire the house with the object of getting the insurance money. At a late hour of the night, said the witness, they smeared the furniture, stair carpets, and other things, with resin and paraffin, and then the prisoner Butler put the match to what had been prepared. They went away to the club at Clapham, and as was expected, they heard of the fire, and immediately proceeded to the place, and, although they put on an air of astonishment and regret, the police inspector saw, or suspected he saw, the trick they were playing, and ruthlessly arrested them. The talk about firing the place went on for a fortnight, and the arrangements, said the witness, were the subject of careful elaboration. The case is proceeding.

GORDON INSTITUTE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Earl of Meath opened to-day a Gordon Working Lads' Institute at Liverpool, a grand building from designs by Mr. McMurdo, the gift of Mr. W. Cliff, of West Derby. Sir G. Baden Powell, M.P., will preside to-night at a great assault-of-arms in the gymnasium.

THE POLICE AND GORDON'S STATUE.

Two well-dressed ladies drove up to Trafalgar-square yesterday in a hansom with a large wreath of ivy leaves for the statue of General Gordon. They proceeded, unmolested by the two or three policemen who were about, to place the wreath round the base of the monument, and to fasten it in place with white ribbon. Then they got into their cab and were driving away when a police-sergeant appeared upon the scene, stopped the cab, and proceeded to take the names and addresses of the ladies. For what purpose we know not. It was said that summonses were to be issued against the fair admirers of the hero of Khartoum; but if so, for what? one wonders.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Mr. Arthur McMahon has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

The African Investment Corporation has decided to pay an interim dividend of 7½ per cent. for the hald year ending June 30 last (being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum).

We are informed that in consequence of contradictory reports regarding the Don Pedro Gold Mine and its financial position, a committee is being formed with the view of investigating the Company's affairs, and, if necessary, reorganizing the Board of Direction.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint al settling day in and to grant a quotation to the Anglo-Chilian Nitrate and Railway Company (Limited)—Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares; Province of San Paulo (Brazil)—Scrip and paid-up scrip of £787,500 Five per Cent. Sterling bonds: Salt Union (Limited)—Ordinary and Preference shares, and Four and a Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock. Application has also been made to the committee to allow the following securities to be quoted in the official list:—Hotel Victoria (Limited)—Shares Nos. 1 to 40,000; Temiscouata Railway—£274,000 Five per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures in lieu of scrip.

The return of the Austro-Hungarian Bank for the week ending the 23rd inst. shows an increase in the other securities (currency) of £592,900; in the notes in circulation of £120,200; in the silver reserve of £4,300; and in the foreign bills (payable in gold) of £2,600; but a decrease in the advances of £4,200; and in the gold reserve of £2,600.

Lord Walsingham requests us to say that he promised to pay his Merton tenants 1s. for every partridge shot on the estate, not pheasants as reported.

This morning an esparto boiler burst in the North of Ireland Paper Mills, Ballyclare, co. Antrim. One man was killed and several injured.

This morning the whole of the troops stationed at Dover were assembled to hear a sentence of five years' imprisonment passed by a general court-martial upon a private in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, for knocking a sergeant over the head with a mallet.

The Chinese Imperial Commissioners and Secretaries, six in number, have arrived in Belfast. They are visiting the large spinning mills, shipbuilding works, and industrial establishments for the purpose of reporting to the Chinese Government. The Commissioners appear in native costume, and attract a good deal of attention.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, AND AMERICANS FIRM.—VERY SMALL BUSINESS.

Now that the demands in connection with the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange have been satisfied there is but a very small inquiry for accommodation, and the quotation for short loans is no better than about 2½ per cent. In the discount market the number of bills offering is still small, and the rate is easy at 3 per cent., though there is rather less willingness to take bills below that figure than has been noticeable the past few days. The gold which usually goes to Scotland about this time of the year does not appear to be going in any large quantities at a time, and unless there is a foreign demand for gold, rates will probably continue to show a weak tendency rather than otherwise.

Scarcely anything is being done in the way of new business on the Stock Exchange, and the movements in prices are quite insignificant. The tone, however, is good all round, partly as a result of the conclusion of the settlement without disaster of importance. Consols and other high class investment stocks are firm, and the changes in the English Railway market are all favourable, except for a little weakness in Hull and Barnsley and North British Ordinary. Foreign Government Bonds are supported, with an especial inquiry for Spanish Four per Cents. American Railroad securities are better in tone though the upward movement in prices, owing to the small amount of business, is not great. Union Pacific shares continue to receive a fair share of attention and are ⅜ up, but otherwise the changes do not exceed ¼. The Vanderbilt stocks are strong, also Erie shares. Wabash Preference and Central Pacific shares, however, are dull at a fractional decline. Trunks have recovered a small fraction of yesterday's decline, and Mexican Railway issues have risen slightly. Copper Mining shares are dull, but Diamond descriptions are steady. Salt Union shares continue to be offered, and have now fallen to 4¼ prem.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened steady. The bears secured a depression of Southern stocks of from 1 to 2, but other stocks declined only fractionally. On good buying the losses were recovered when dulness ensued, and the market closed dull, but steady, at generally about the first prices.

The weekly return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in the cash in hand of £339,000, and a reduction in the note circulation of £1,331,000. The advances on stocks have fallen off £745,000, while the other securities are £472,000 less. There is also an increase in the public deposits of £452,000. The changes are thus favourable in all respects.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders communicate that they have received advices from Messrs. H. L. Boulton and Co., of Caracas, announcing the remittance to the bankers of the sum of £6,728 8*s.* 9*d.* in ninety days' sight bills on London, paid by the Government of Venezuela for account of the service of the Consolidated Debt of 1881, due February 15, 1889.

A telegram has been received from Egypt stating that the surplus in the hands of the Public Debt Commissioners, after providing for the dividend on Unified stock due November 1, amounts to £480,000.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Northern A ½, Chatham Preference and North Eastern ¼, North Western, District, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley ¼, and North Eastern ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Spanish Four per Cents. 5-16, Peruvian 1870 ¼, the 1872 ⅛, Egyptian Unified and Russian 1873 ⅛. *Lower*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Egyptian Preference and Italian ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen*: Union Pacific shares ⅜, Illinois Central ½, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Erie shares, and Atlantic Firsts ¼ each, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Lower*: Central Pacific and Wabash Preference ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the Second Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Kimberley Central ¼, and Primitiva Nitrate ¼ (28¼ to 28¾). *Receded*: Suez Canal ¼, Salt Union shares ¼ (4¼ to 4¾ prem.), Namaqua and Rio Tinto 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares: —

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅜	⅛
New Consols (2¼)	97⅛	¾
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	¼
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cent	103¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rd.	71⅛	⅞
Egyptian Guar.	103	1
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111½	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103¾	1¼
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols	71	2
Do. Treasury	93	5
Austrian Gold	93	2
Do. Silver	83	70
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	98	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	2¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2½
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	2¼
Do. Unified	83⅜	⅞
Do. Preference	103½	¼
Do. Daira Saniab	77⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¼
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	101	⅛
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	81⅛	¼
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Converted	39½	¼
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15⅜	16⅛
Do. 6p.c.	13	¼
Portuguese	63⅛	¼
Russian 1873	103½	¼
Spanish 4 p. c.	73	3 15 5 16
Turkish 1854	93	100
Group 1	28	½
Group 2	15⅞	16⅛
Group 4	15	7 16 9 16
4½ p.c. 1871	8	¼ ¼
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	4¼
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	71¾	4¼
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	111¼	½
Great Eastern	69	¼
Great Northern	115	15
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	150¼	1
Hull and Barnsley	34	½
L. and. and York	116½	17⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A.	130½	¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	23½	¾
Do. Preference	102	½
North Western	163½	¾
South Western	137	8
Manchester & Shaf.	69	77
Do. A.	36¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	76½	7
Do. Land Stock	70	1
Do. District	33¼	4¼
Midland	133⅜	⅞
North British Pref.	74	¼
Do. Def.	52⅛	⅛
North Eastern	158½	⅜
North Stafford	109⅜	10½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	57¼	8
Can. Pacific Share	36¼	7¼
Chic. M.L. and St. P.	68¼	9
Denver & R. Grande	18⅜	⅛
Do. Pref.	49¼	50¼ xd
Illinois Shares	119	20
Lake Shore	106¼	½
Ohio & Mississipp.	23¼	4¼
Louis. and Nash.	61¼	2¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¼	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12	½
N. Y. Cen. Share	112¼	¾
New York Ontario	15⅜	¾
Erie Shares	29⅞	30⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	53⅛	⅜
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	41⅛	¾
North. Pacific Pref	61¼	3¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼
Phil. and Read. Sh	26⅞	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	67¼	½
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	5¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	10⅞	11⅛
Do. First Pref.	67¾	8¼
Do. Second Pref	47½	8
Do. Third Pref.	23⅛	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	70½	1
Mexican Ordinary	49	½
Do First Pref	122	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79⅛	80
Lombardo-Venetian	9	½
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	½
Nitrate Railway	27⅛	8⅛
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	134¼
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	113	⅛
London and County	85⅛	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	47	8
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	7 16
Mysore shares	3¼	4
Ooregums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	6⅜	⅝
Namaqua	4¾	5
Mason and Barry	11⅞	12⅛
Rio Tinto	25	⅛
Montana Ex shares	1 13 16	15 16
De Beers	34⅛	⅜
Kimberley Cent.	40	½
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47	8
Do. Pref.	7⅜	9 xd
Brazilian Submarin	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. States	9¼	10¼ xd
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	¼
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	130	2 0
London Street	13½	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	193	8
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	106	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	247	51
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	305	10
Brush Elec. Lt. (1890)	4	½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	302½	7½
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅛
Bryant and May	13¼	⅛
Spratt's Patent	10¼	½
P. and O. Steam	64	7
Royal Mail Steam	63	6
Nat. Discount Co	11¼	12
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Suez Canal	88	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	40	a

BOULANGIST DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

A Boulangist meeting was held last night in the Salle Wagram, Paris, at which about six hundred persons were present, including MM. Susini, Andrieux, Proal, and Vergoin, members of the Chamber of Deputies. The last named having been voted to the chair, a great disturbance arose, and M. Charles Lullier ascending the platform, delivered a speech urging the anti-Boulangists to create disorder. A regular free fight ensued, many of those present being carried from the hall with lacerated and bleeding faces. In the height of the turmoil M. Lullier fired a revolver into the midst of the audience and was immediately thrown from the platform and freely belaboured with sticks. One individual also drew a knife and stabbed M. Lullier in the nape of the neck, whereupon the latter fired three more shots. There was then a general rush for the doors, and the gas being extinguished, a scene of indescribable tumult followed. Eventually M. Lullier was got out and conveyed to the shop of a neighbouring chemist, where his wound was attended to. Twenty persons, says a Reuter's telegram from Paris this morning, were injured, the most serious being the case of M. Lullier, but he was able to return home after his wounds had been dressed. The Boulangist newspapers this morning charge the police with having instigated the disturbance, and attributed to them a desire similarly to interrupt the banquet to be given to-day in the Avenue Lowendal, at which General Boulanger will preside.

ANOTHER SERIOUS LOSS OF DIAMONDS.

The police authorities have received information of another serious loss of diamonds in Hatton-garden. Last evening between five and six o'clock a diamond merchant left his office in Hatton-garden with a parcel of diamonds, valued at between £1,500 and £2,000. He had not gone very far before he discovered that he had lost it. So far no trace of the missing parcel has been obtained.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY COUNCILS.

Mr. Archibald E. Dobbs was yesterday formally asked, and has consented, to become a candidate for one of the South Paddington seats on the new London County Council. The requisition was influentially signed by men of all political parties. The Earl of Jersey, who, with the Countess of Jersey, is now *en route* for India, has issued his address as a candidate for the Heyford district for a seat in the Oxfordshire County Council. The *Citizen* says :—"We understand that the election for city members of the County Council will be conducted on party lines, and that the Conservatives will only vote for Unionist candidates."

THE BROWNING SOCIETY.

The eighth session of the Browning Society was inaugurated last evening at University College, Gower street, when Dr. E. Berdoe read a paper on "Paracelsus." The chair was occupied by Mr. M. Wilks. Dr. Berdoe said up to 1835, when Mr. Browning wrote this poem, the world knew nothing of Paracelsus but a distorted image of the hero, which was, in fact, little more than a caricature drawn by his enemies. Paracelsus discovered modern medicine and the science of chemistry, and was rightly termed the father of modern chemistry. He had no books ; but he interpreted Nature at first hand. It was a sight to move enthusiasm, in the early dawn of science, this man standing up alone, pitting himself against the whole scientific authorities of the day. There was nothing more beautiful than the death scene of Paracelsus, as painted by Robert Browning. Mr. Browning desired us to learn one great lesson from his hero, that neither intellect without heart, nor heart without intellect, would avail for the highest services to man by his brother. A discussion followed, and Dr. Berdoe was thanked for his lecture. Dr. Furnivall, president of the society, announced that at the next meeting, on November 30, the Bishop of Ripon would deliver an address.

SMART SENTENCE ON A GERMAN SPY.

The German spy, Fritz Killian, was tried at Nice yesterday, on the charges that he had made plans of the French forts on the Italian frontier, and forwarded them to Berlin ; that he had reported movements of battalions of Alpine troops, obtained from soldiers and officers ; and that he had sent specimens of a cartridge, hidden in a box of flowers, addressed to a lady. The prisoner was proved to have received money regularly in return. The defence was that the reports were written for newspapers. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, besides being ordered to pay a fine of 5,000 f., and to be excluded from France for ten years.

A FRENCH CONVICT'S MARRIAGE.

A convict was married at the mayoralty of Dijon last Monday. He is a joiner named Guthknecht, aged thirty-seven, a native of Alsace. The bride is a washerwoman named Hermance Poiret, thirty-three, and by birth a Parisian. Guthknecht was sentenced last August to twenty years' penal servitude for theft. He was allowed, under proper escort, to drive with his wife from the prison to the town hall. The witnesses who signed the register were M. Garnier, police inspector, Javelle, the prison warder, and detectives Thibault and Gibourg. The party then drove to St. Peter's, where mass was said by the prison chaplain, Father Gueritte. Guthknecht had lunch with his wife in prison ; she kept him company for the afternoon, and then left him to meet him again in a couple of years in New Caledonia, where she will be allowed to live with her husband.

Sir Richard Webster finished his address in opening the case for the *Times* before the Parnell Commissioners yesterday afternoon. He had been speaking altogether for about twenty-seven hours.

The Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt announces that the surplus for the year ending yesterday amounts to £496,000 sterling, exceeding by £30,000 the surplus for 1887. This is the largest surplus yet obtained.

Lord Cranborne, M.P., laid the corner stone of a large Conservative Club, at Widnes, yesterday. Addressing the assembly, he said that the watchword of the Unionist party was "organize."

A meeting of Liberal Unionists took place last night, at Batley, to further consider the question of bringing out a candidate for Dewsbury, in opposition to Mr. Oldroyd. It was resolved to invite a Unionist to contest the seat.

At a meeting of the East Aberdeenshire Conservative Association yesterday a committee was appointed to take steps to approach Lord Randolph Churchill with a view to his becoming a candidate for East Aberdeenshire, in opposition to Mr. Peter Esslemont.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE PROTESTANT HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

Last night a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association was held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, under the presidency of the Rev. Professor Galbraith. The following letter was read from Mr. Gladstone :—

Sir,—I saw with pain that on the late visit of Lord Hartington to Belfast a number of Protestants assembled to applaud everything that their grandfathers condemned, and to condemn everything that their grandfathers applauded. No town was more devoted a century ago to the sentiment of Irish nationality—it may even have pushed that noble sentiment to excess ; but now a large part of its inhabitants want to support Lord Hartington, who holds that Irishmen are not entitled even to common local liberties except on condition of abandoning the idea of nationality. I hope, as you have boldly chosen at this time to bring together at a meeting in Dublin the Irish Protestants favourable to Home Rule, that the meeting may receive large and cordial support, and that it may be seen that there are multitudes of earnest and decided Protestants in Ireland who are true, amidst whatever obloquy and misrepresentations, to the traditions of their fathers.—Faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. J. Morley wrote :—

My dear Sir,—I am glad to hear that you have a meeting to-morrow, to know that your activity is not discouraged by the delay in settling the great question between England and Ireland. We on this side are satisfied with the progress which is every day being made in English opinion. If Ireland continues to exhibit her present patience and resolutely to maintain her just demands, nobody here doubts the result.—Yours truly, J. MORLEY.

£2,500 FOR THE WEST-END MISSION.

Last evening the first annual meeting of the Wesleyan Mission in West Central London was held in St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. George Williams. The hall was crowded. The proceedings were opened by selections played by the united bands of the mission. The chairman alluded to the character of the mission, which had in connection with it a most vigorous temperance association ; and what with feeding the hungry and attending to the sick, he thought that the mission would be a mighty agency for good. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse said that there was a great necessity for the work of the mission. London wanted something more than preaching the Gospel. It wanted Christian socialism. Their mission was to men and women as distinct from souls—men and women who had mouths to feed and bodies to cover. The Rev. J. E. Clapham made suggestions for popularizing religion, and gave prominence to the necessity of a complete system of free seats for congregations. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who was received with loud cheers, appealed for funds to liquidate the heavy initial cost of the mission. The working expenses, however, were very small, and out of the ordinary current expenses this year they hoped to save £550. They intended, if the necessary funds were forthcoming, to further extend the mission in the West. Not only a day nursery for the children of working people was required, but they desired to establish a night refuge for homeless girls. They must also have another hall for services. Both halls in which they now met were overflowing, and they had an offer of a hall in a dense artisan quarter near at hand. As the result of an appeal made a few days ago, £2,500 was given, including the collections made yesterday. An overflow meeting was held in Princes' Hall.

VICTOR HUGO'S WORKS.

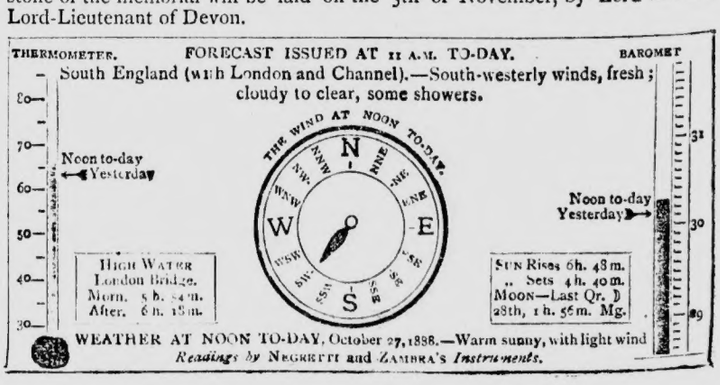
According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, a new and cheap edition of "Les Misérables" has been issued by the publishing firms of Hetzel and Quantin. It is in 18mo, and in eight volumes. The paper is good, and the printing beautifully clear. The price is 1*s.* 8*d.* a volume. It is a remarkable fact that while the wealthy are eager to read a new work of Zola, the struggling population of France go on buying Victor Hugo's political and Socialist works in prose and verse, and do not care for Zola or any of the realist school of authors. "Les Châtiments" is still one of the most popular books in France.

THE MISSING CIPHER FOUND.—Very recently the Berlin semi-official prints stated that a cipher had, there was every reason to believe, been stolen by one of the persons introduced into the Palace of Friedrichskron by Sir Morell Mackenzie from the death room of the Emperor Frederick. This same cipher, it is now stated, has been found in the possession of an aide-de-camp.

MR. DILLON'S WARNING.—Addressing a meeting at Thurles last night Mr. Dillon said he would be averse to the carrying out of a Land Purchase scheme in Ireland while the Crimes Act existed. He gave full and fair warning to the Government that he did not consider it honourable to bring pressure to bear upon tenants to purchase under Lord Ashbourne's Act, and he might take an opportunity soon of advising them to repudiate the debt, though he would be sorry to do so in case of a just obligation.

AN UNREMUNERATIVE SALMON FISHING SEASON.—Net salmon fishing has this season been more unremunerative than at any time during the past forty years. The fishing stations are now being let for next season, opening in February, and, as anticipated, there has been a large drop in the rents. Yesterday the fishings belonging to the city of Perth were let. The bidding on the part of the tacksmen was very stiff, but at the close of the roup it was found that the fishings had realized about 25 per cent. under the rents of last year's. Some of the most valuable of the fishings are still to be let.

THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—Lord Churton, chairman of the committee for commemorating the landing of the Prince of Orange in Torbay, to-day received a communication from the King of the Netherlands, signifying his pleasure to become a patron of the movement, and intimating his intention to subscribe £100 towards the cost of the proposed statue. The total amount required is £1,500, and nearly half of this has been already subscribed, the donors including the Duke of Portland and Lord Reay. The foundation stone of the memorial will be laid on the 5th of November, by Lord Clinton, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon.



"THE PUBLIC SCHOOL RECORD."

OUR articles of last week on the Public School Record for 1887-88 have called forth a considerable amount of correspondence—commendatory, critical, corrective—which we now proceed to summarize :—

I.—THE SCHOLARSHIP RECORD.

Under this head there is very little to correct or explain. The headmaster of St. Olave's Grammar School regrets that he overlooked our circular, and asks us to add one scholarship—at Christ Church, Oxford—to the record of his school. It is, he adds, essentially a modern school; and although the total number of boys is 300 (not 400, as previously stated), "from 30 to 40 would represent the numbers likely to aim at the University." Another correction to be made is in the case of Ipswich School, where the number of scholarships in 1886-7 should have been 6 instead of 5. The school referred to as Taunton should have been styled "Queen's College, Taunton;" and the full style of "New Cross" is "The Royal Naval School, New Cross." Finally, the headmaster of Bristol Grammar School says: "If close scholarships at St. John's, Oxford, are to be admitted to your record, as in the case of Merchant Taylors', we must claim to have our two at the same college placed to our credit, the present holders having been elected in June, 1885, and 1887 respectively."

II.—THE "CERTIFICATES" RECORD.

Our analysis of the examinations for the Oxford and Cambridge certificates requires little correction, but has in some quarters met with hostile criticism. Our object in preparing this analysis was, it will be remembered, to supplement the Scholarship Record—which may fairly be taken to represent the work of the picked boys—by some test of the work done with the rank and file. Keeping this object in view, we purposely omitted any reference to "distinctions." We took the examination as a pass examination, so to say, and not as an honours one. We repeat this explanation of our point of view, for it appears to have been missed by Mr. Keeling, the headmaster of the Bradford Grammar School, who writes to us on the subject as follows :—

There can be no better test of the quality of the work done by any sixth form than the number of "distinctions" gained by its members in any given year. . . . When a parent or guardian is about to send his son or ward to the University, I do not suppose he would choose his college by the number of passmen it has turned out, but by the position it occupies in the University Honour lists.

Quite so; but a good guide to the Honour Standard had been furnished already by the Scholarship Record. The certificates were brought in to serve as a guide to the Pass Standard. Mr. Keeling objects also to the elimination from our analysis of boys who had already gained certificates in a previous year. On this point he says :—

Surely, what the public want to know is how many boys there are in each school at any given time able to pass the examination, and deemed worthy of certificates. Whether any of these have passed a similar examination before has clearly nothing to do with the status of a school at any given time. The Government might just as reasonably, in taking the census of 1891, refuse to count any persons enumerated in 1881.

With regard to the above criticism it should be noted that we hope to make the certificates test an annual feature in our record, and that we propose, therefore, to eliminate previous certificate holders in order to avoid counting the same boys over—a procedure which is reasonable enough when it is applied to counting heads, but very misleading, it seems to us, when applied to weighing them.

We fear, however, that our "Certificates Record," however it had been compiled, would not have given universal satisfaction, as the following letter from the headmaster of Ipswich School will show :—

I think the scholarship and London matriculation test admirable. I should like to see Woolwich and Sandhurst results added, but that would be, as you say, difficult. I regret you have introduced the "Board" results: in so doing you strengthen the hands of a "well-conceived but badly-carried-out" system, and make it more difficult for those heads who, like myself, stand out from it to maintain their attitude. My experience of it here was eight or nine clerical errors in addition of marks, including one of some eighty or ninety marks in a case on which the award of a leaving scholarship (£50 for three years) depended; the failure of boys with higher marks and the success of those with lower in the same subject; and finally the commendation for Greek unseen of a boy who failed in it.

Meanwhile, there is one correction to be made in our list as it originally stood. At Monkton Combe School (Bath), *three* boys, instead of *two*, gained higher certificates.

III. THE LONDON MATRICULATION RECORD.

To this part of our record no objection on any point of principle has been taken; and all we have to do is to publish a few corrections and additions. The headmaster of Ipswich claims four passes. By the Westminster Training College we are asked to state that the number of passes from there and from the Borough-road Training College respectively was 17 and 19, instead of 13 and 21. We attributed 4 passes to "The College, Ramsgate:" the institution should have been called "The South Eastern College, Ramsgate." Under the head of the "Indian Civil" Record Mr. W. Greenwell Lax desires us to say that two of the boys classed in our list as "unknown" passed "direct" from the establishment of Messrs. Craig and Lax.

IV.—THE CAUSES OF SUCCESS.

Finally we may publish two interesting letters suggested by the "Public School Record" as a whole. The first is from "One who knows Clifton," and attempts to give some explanation of the remarkable success of that school :—

It is worth noticing in reference to the status of Clifton College in comparison with other schools, that there is no great public school in the country except perhaps Marlborough, which has had so few scions of aristocracy among its pupils. The high standard attained by Clifton may be attributable to this absence of a rich and luxurious class.

Our other correspondent, the headmaster of the Bristol Grammar School, makes some very pertinent suggestions, with which the Public School Record in 1888 may fitly close. If we saw our way to obtaining the very complicated statistics required to carry out those suggestions, they might be included in the Record in 1889 :—

I suggest one further point for your inquiries—namely, what has the Parent to pay for the greater or less advantages of the different Schools? Of course the income from endowment would have also to be added to the fees paid; then you would get exactly the amount of horse-power, if I may use the expression, expended on each boy, and could judge how much of it is wasted or otherwise. People don't expect to be fed on turtle soup at a half-crown "ordinary," but they do often seem to think they ought to get the same amount of teaching for £10 or £20 a year as for £100 or £200. Some of us think it vastly to our credit that this demand, unreasonable as it is, is so nearly satisfied. Many schools, where of necessity Forms are large, while Masters are few and ill-paid, with no lucrative Boarding-houses to hope for, yet hold their own in your comparison of them with others which have many fold greater means at command. How does this come about?

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW

The clergy and others sending appointments of preachers are informed that the notices must reach the office not later than the *First Post* on Saturday, or they cannot be inserted.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. W. J. Hall, 10.30; Archdeacon of London, 3.15; Rev. W. A. Moberly, 7.
Westminster Abbey—Dr. Troutbeck, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Rev. Dr. Wace, 11; Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—Rev. H. White, 11.30; Rev. Dr. Wace, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. Dr. Momerie, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; Rev. E. S. Savage, 7.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. A. D. J. Robinson, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. F. W. Parkes, 11; Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 7.
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. T. Shore, 11.30.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. G. O'Donoghue, 11; Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 7.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. Dr. Gray, 11.15, 4, and 6.30.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11; Rev. H. D. Williamson, 7.
Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks—Canon Rowsell, 6.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
Holy Trinity, Bessborough-gardens—Rev G. Miller, 11; Rev. H. B. Coward, 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. R. H. Hadden, 11; Rev. E. Collett, 6.30.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. A. G. Warner, 11; Rev. W. J. Watson, 6.30.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Jones, 11.15; Rev. J. Macnaught, 7.
Christ Church, West Kensington Park—Rev. Arthur Poulton, 11 and 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. H. M. Myddleton-Evans, 11; Rev. W. F. Crewe, 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. L. E. Shelford, 11; Rev. Prebendary Festing, 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Canon Barker, 11 and 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Canon MacColl, 11.15; Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Father Clarke, 11; Rev. J. Bloomfield, 7.
Farm-street, Berkeley square—Father Leslie, 11; Father Gallwey, 4.
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Harpe, 11 and 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. H. M'Cree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. Z. B. Woffendale, 11; Rev. John Creer, 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. J. Thomas, 11 and 7.
Denmark-place, Camberwell—Rev. S. B. Rees, 11 and 6.30.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. Rev. Charles Spurgeon, 11; Rev. William Williams, 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. M'Mechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. John Bartlett, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Boseley, 11 and 6.30.
Bethnal Green-road—Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 11 and 6.30.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. J. Chadburn, 11; Rev. J. Fletcher, 3; Rev. T. Grear, 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 11; Rev. S. King, 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. J. Hodge, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11 and 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11; Rev. W. Roberts, 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. T. Simon, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. Prof. Harley, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11; Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11; Rev. A. F. Gale, 7.
Trevor-square, Brompton-road, S.W.—Rev. J. J. Goundry, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. W. M. Westerby, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Bayswater, Denbigh-road—Rev. Dr. Greeves, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton-hill—Rev. F. J. Sharr, 11; Rev. E. T. Smith, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. G. Kenyon, 11; Rev. C. Dawe, 6.30.
Liverpool-road, Islington—Rev. A. Dyson, 11; Rev. J. Clegg, 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy, 6.30.
Streatham—Rev. E. T. Smith, 11; Rev. F. J. Sharr, 6.30.
West Norwood—Mr. Harding, 11 and 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. K. M. Stuart, 11 and 7.
Colebrooke-row, Islington—Rev. W. E. Shaw, 11 and 6.30.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. J. B. Meharry, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. W. Ewing, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Charles Moinet, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Professor Elmslie, 11; Rev. E. H. E. Franks, 7.
Regent's-square.—Professor Salmond, 11 and 7.
St. Paul's, Westbourne-grove—Rev. Dr. Morrison, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. Dr. Macleod, 11; Rev. J. N. Stuart, 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. E. J. Kennedy (men only), 3.45; Mr. A. C. Coote, 7.30.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—William Taylor, 11 and 6.45.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. J. E. Carpenter, 11.15; Rev. P. H. Wickstead, 7.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. C. Voysey, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Rev. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

LORD SALISBURY IN AUSTRALIA.

A WRITER in the *European Mail*—a paper which has a large circulation both in foreign countries and in the colonies—says:—

There have been some conflicting opinions lately expressed whether or not the present Prime Minister has ever been in Australia. Whatever doubt has been expressed concerning Lord Salisbury's visit is for ever dissipated by a letter from Lord Salisbury stating that he was "in Australia some thirty-five years ago." This letter I have seen. Lord Salisbury's visit took place, then, about 1853, and the impressions which he then received must be almost misleading to him in present-day colonial affairs. It needed last year's Colonial Conference to awaken him, as many others, to the fact of the gigantic growth, both in population and in mind, which has taken place at the Antipodes since the fifties. Lord Salisbury's visit was undertaken on the score of health, and after having taken fourth-class honours in mathematics at the university. It is a matter of ancient history, almost, that on his return to England he was elected to Parliament for the ancient borough of Stamford, and that on taking up rather a pronounced view on some subjects he became estranged from his family, especially from his father, a nobleman of much individuality. During this estrangement, when the paternal pockets were very tightly buttoned, Lord Salisbury chiefly supported himself by writing for the *Standard* and the *Saturday Review*, nor did his connection with those papers cease when, by the death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the Marquisate.

TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

TO-DAY.

Ethical Society, Essex Hall.—R. B. Haldane, M.P., on "The Political Duties of a Citizen," 7.30.
Polytechnic Gymnasium, Regent-street—Assault at Arms, 7.30.
Annual Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures at T. McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.
People's Concert, Town Hall, Poplar, 8.
Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—Mr. R. G. Tatton on "Socrates," 8.30.
Westbourne Park Literary Institute—Mr. Pither on "Darwin, 8.
Professor Bonney, on "The Oldest Monuments in Britain and Brittany," Toynbee Hall, 8.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

South-place Institute, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "What an Ethical Society may do for the Church," 11.15; Professor A. T. Lacouperie, on "The Religions of Tibet and Tartary," 4.
Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. W. Clarke, on "Labour Representation and a Labour Programme," 7.
Sunday Lecture Society, St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mr. George Massee, on "The Dawn of Life," 4.
Oxford Hall, Bethnal-green, E. — Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, on "The Bible," 3.30. Men only.
Positivist Society, Newton Hall, Fetter-lane—Mr. C. G. Higginson, on "Theocracies," 4; Dr. Bridges, on "Progress," 8. 61, Fonthill-road, Finsbury Park—Mr. C. G. Higginson, on "Progress of Social Feeling," 7.
South Peckham Liberal Club, 13, Linden-grove—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, on "The Period of Apathy, 1850 to 1870," 8.

Subscriptions are invited for 30,000 shares of £1 each, being a portion of a total share capital of £100,000 of the Mysore Harnhalli Gold Mining Company (Limited). The company has been formed to acquire a mining lease for thirty years to work for gold and other minerals in one square mile of land near the town of Harnhalli, Kingdom of Mysore. The vendor agrees to take the whole of the purchase-money in shares, and to pay all expenses connected with the formation of the company up to allotment.

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Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY (Saturday), and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleet, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay; Mr. Nutcombe Gould.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 187th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 89th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)
The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 223th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Mauda Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SECOND MATINEE of MAMMA, TO-DAY (Saturday), October 27, at 3.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (766th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Covenev, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and John Peachey. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)
TO-DAY at 2.30, and THIS EVENING at 8.15, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Mdme. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. Preceded at 7.30, by a new and original domestic Comedy, in One Act, entitled THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER, by Messrs. A. Golsworthy and E. B. Norman. Doors open at 7.15. Seats may now be booked in advance. Box office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA THIS DAY (Saturday), October 27, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock. commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER. Manager, Mr. J. C. SMITH.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Wallis (Mrs. Lancaster), Miss Annie Rose (Mrs. Horace Nevill), Miss Kate Fayne, Mrs. Edward Saker, Mr. William Farren, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Arthur Stirling, Mr. J. R. Crauford, Mr. Seymour Jackson, Mr. Charles Cooper, Mr. John Buckstone, Mr. Allen Thomas, Mr. Sidney Harcourt, Mr. Matthew Brodie, Mr. C. Arnold, Mr. Arthur Fenwick, Mr. G. Seldon, Mr. Herbert Basing, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Forbes Robertson. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THE JODRELL THEATRE (late Novelty), Great Queen-st., Long-acre.
(Sole Lessee, Mrs. CHURCHILL-JODRELL. Manager, Col. H. J. SARGENT.)
TO-DAY at 2.30, and TO-NIGHT at 8, THE DEMON. M. Perell as The Demon To-day M. Michael Winogradoff as The Demon To-night. Doors open at 2 and 7.30. No fees. Programme and Cloak Rooms Free.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—(*Continued.*)

Before the staggering detective could regain firm footing, the actor reached the edge of the pond.

"'Take arms against a sea of trouble and, by opposing, end them,'" he exclaimed, adding, "Ay! Here's the rub! Now for the dreams of death! Good night to Henry Costelloe! This is in truth a dramatic exit!"

His unfortunate wife sprang forward, and the two policemen redoubled their pace as they saw what was happening, but, with a grim smile of baffled effort, the actor threw himself backwards into the dark waters. He fell prone on the surface and sank at once. The wife screamed and fell on her knees, stretching out despairing arms to where her husband had disappeared. Sniff rushed to the edge, and pushed his stick out as far as possible, in the hope that the actor, in the instinctive passion for life exhibited by the drowning, would clutch it, and thus be dragged to shore.

"Ropes! Bring ropes, or a drag or something," shouted the detective to his myrmidons. "One of you run for help! You can do no good here!"

Obedient to his commands, one of the men turned back and hurried away, while the other came to the bank and climbed to a branch overhanging the water. But it was useless. Before the last of the circling ripples caused by the first splash had reached the shore, the actor's body rose further out, his hair dank and draped with weeds, the viscid slime of the waters streaking his livid face with a hideous ludicrousness, his mouth partially open, and his eyes, already glazing, shifting round in a vague appeal for aid, terrible to behold.

Meanwhile, the real Major Temple, the real guardian of Antonia Tressilian, held the poor shuddering girl in his arms, with her face hidden on his breast, that she might not see the horrible tragedy being enacted in the gloomy waters.

Henry Costelloe's body came to the surface a second time, when the eyes were stilled and stony and the mouth agape. Then, it sank to rise no more, and the wife fell prone among the lush grass on the bank in the faintness of agony.

At this moment there was a sound of voices coming along the path. Service in Branksome Church was over, and the congregation were dispersing.

The first persons to appear were old friends, being no other than Mrs. Twentyman and her daughter, accompanied by Semley.

The old lady put up her *pince-nez* with a puzzled expression.

"Dear me! who ever expected to meet Major Temple and Miss Tressilian here? And what's that woman doing on the grass there, and that vulgar-looking man with a stick? What *has* happened?"

Major Temple, keeping his arm round Antonia, led her to Mrs. Twentyman, saying, "We've just had a terrible scene here. A man has committed suicide in the pond, in presence of his wife and all of us. My poor ward is very much upset by it, and I must ask your kindness to look after her while I try and help these people here."

"No wonder, poor child!" said Mrs. Twentyman, drawing Antonia towards her. "It's enough to upset any one. My poor, dear girl, you must come back with me in the carriage I've left waiting at the church. What a terrible occurrence!"

Antonia, overcome by kind words from one of her own sex, and with all her nerves relaxed from the terrible scene through which she had just passed bravely, but as in a dream, hid her face on Mrs. Twentyman's bosom and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"My sweet child, don't cry so," said the old lady. "All will be well in the end."

Soothed by this unconscious prophecy, Antonia suffered herself to be led away, Mrs. Twentyman saying as she went, "I must ask you, Mr. Semley, to escort my daughter home on foot. I must be alone with this poor dear."

"Who was it?" asked Semley of Major Temple.

"Henry Costelloe," he replied. "It was very awful, but you'll hear all about it afterwards. I can't tell you now. I must try and help his poor wife."

Having left Antonia in what seemed to him the best hands at present, although not without a pang at forgoing the happiness of consoling her himself, the Major turned to the duties of Christian charity, prompted by his own kind, upright nature, and excited the wonder and envy of Sniff by the soothing influence he seemed able to exercise on all around him.

Later on, the policeman despatched by the detective arrived with aid, and the melancholy work of dragging for the body commenced, whereupon Major Temple led Mrs. Costelloe away to find her sole remaining consolation in her orphaned son.

CHAPTER XIX.

MAJOR TEMPLE EXPLAINS.

Antonia slept that night at Mrs. Twentyman's, while Major Temple took up his quarters at the rooms which had been taken by Henry Costelloe, when acting the part of Antonia's guardian. Maria, not knowing of the strange events which had occurred in the meantime, was much surprised at the apparent change in her master's mood, but as he did not allude to the little scene which had taken place a short while previously, the maid, not being over-anxious to lose a good place and a kind mistress, wisely held her peace. The Major thus remained in blissful ignorance

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

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"OLD GUARD." LAST NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.—AVENUE THEATRE.

AVENUE.—NOTICE.—On SATURDAY, November 3, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and the present powerful company will appear. All seats for the first night (except pit and gallery) are now disposed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for the second and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

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of the freaks of temper displayed by his unfortunate representative. In the evening he was visited by Sniff, eager to clear up the remainder of the mystery. The detective was disappointed at not having secured Costelloe alive; but now that the fever of his search was allayed, his air lost a great deal of its unpleasant officialism, and he and the Major were soon at their ease. The real Major Temple, moreover, had a fascinating manner, which took even more with men than with women.

"So you want me to tell you all I know about this strange affair?" said the Major.

"If you please, Major Temple," answered the other. "You see, an occurrence of this sort is not like a mere local suicide. It's a matter of world-wide interest; and although the public may have more or less got over the stir created by Costelloe's disappearance a week ago, the mere mention of his name and fate will suffice to arouse curiosity again, and, moreover, what was merely a mystery in the first instance has now become a regular romantic drama such as paper readers revel in."

"It's very annoying that one can't escape the papers. Don't you think you could hush up the reporters at the inquest?"

Sniff shook his head.

"Even if I could, it wouldn't be of any use. The local papers would give an account of the occurrence, and we'd be sure to have a horde of ravening penny-a-liners making inquiries at Scotland-yard."

"There's no help for it, then, but for myself and Miss Tressilian to go right away after the inquest. By the way, can't I keep what I have to say until then?"

"You have the right to do so, if you like; but I must go up to London first thing to-morrow morning to make my report, and of course your evidence is material to giving a true statement of the case. As a matter of fact," added the detective, smiling, albeit somewhat grimly, as he thought of the false scents he had followed, "I have in my pocket now a warrant for your arrest on the charge of murdering Henry Costelloe."

The Major could not forbear from laughing.

"I'm quite ready to surrender myself. I suppose it was thought I had murdered the actor that night in the empty house in Gloucester-place."

"Yes! at first; but when I came to the conclusion that *you* were Henry Costelloe, under the false name of Captain Essilmont, I didn't know what to make of that episode at all. There was a caretaker in the house at the time it occurred; I hunted her out, and she told me she had heard sounds of scuffling, and gave me this handkerchief, which she found the following morning."

The Major took it, saying, "I recognize it, and will now proceed to explain, only I must first make the proviso that you do not reveal anything personal I may tell you in order to render the affair clear to you."

"You may rely on me to spare you and Miss Tressilian as much as possible, and any private matters, such as your own feelings and motives, which I have already had an inkling of, will be sacred."

Major Temple smiled; not that he was unaffected by the terrible fate of the actor, but he had secured his own happiness that afternoon, and Costelloe's death could not be a matter of poignant regret to any one, even to his poor wife. Having given Sniff a cigar and lighted one himself, at the same time setting tumblers and decanters on the table, he lay back in an easy chair and commenced his narrative.

"In order to explain matters from the outset," he said, "I must first touch on some personal feelings, so that you needn't take any notes for your report yet, Mr. Sniff. As you know, I have been Miss Tressilian's guardian ever since she was almost a mere baby, when her poor father was killed in the Mutiny, like many other brave fellows whom the service could ill spare. She has grown up under my eyes, and I have cared for her as my own child. As she left girlhood, and her character deepened and broadened, however, I felt my own affection for her widening in proportion, until I thought that to lose her, as I foresaw I might lose her, would be a blow I could not survive. In fact, as I watched her day by day like sunshine in my house, I came to the conclusion that I was, as people say, hopelessly in love with her. Were I a boy, I might shrink from avowing this to you, a comparative stranger, but we are both men who, knowing that such feelings are, need not blink our eyes to the fact. It is necessary, moreover, that I should tell you this to explain after events. Being Miss Tressilian's guardian, however, and *in loco parentis*, I could not pay court to her in the ordinary way. I felt that to use the facilities and freedom of intercourse I possessed with her for such a purpose would be dishonourable. It would have been, in fact, a species of moral thieving. I concealed my feelings, therefore, and with such success that I am as sure as I sit here that she was perfectly *unconscious* of any feelings towards me, even if she had them, beyond those of a child to its parent. I was always fond of what is known as Bohemian society, and, much as I secretly feared that my ward might be attracted by some of the really fascinating young men visiting the house, I was always inviting authors and artists to dinner and supper. I did so purposely, to prove to myself that I was not selfish regarding Miss Tressilian, and did not stand in the way of her finding a suitable husband, if one of those who came should happen to please her. Among others, I invited Costelloe, perfectly ignorant, of course, like the rest of the world, that he was married. Well, to cut a long story short, I asked him and his friend Semley to supper after the play last Friday week."

(To be concluded on Monday.)

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THE MYSORE HARNHALLI GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of members is limited to the amount of their shares.)

CAPITAL, £100,000, in 100,000 Shares of £1 each,

whereof 70,000 Shares will be allotted to the Vendor in full payment of the purchase-money, and including transfer duty of 10 per cent. to the Mysore Government, and the remaining 30,000 Shares are now offered for subscription at par, payable—

1s. per share on application. 1s. 6d. per share on allotment. 2s. 6d. per share on the 31st January, 1889.

And the balance as required, by calls not exceeding 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than two months.

Unless the whole of the above 30,000 Shares are subscribed for, no allotment will be made; and in that case all moneys received from applicants for Shares will be returned to them in full.

DIRECTORS.

CLEMENTS ROBERT MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., 21, Eccleston-square, S.W.
F. J. HESELTINE, Esq., 2, East India-avenue, E.C.
Lieut.-Col. F. HENDERSON, 51, Belgrave-road, S.W.
JOHN GEORGE BRISCOE, Esq., Plas Garth, Llangollen.
W. LONSDALE, Esq., Hutton Roof, Eastbourne (who it is intended shall proceed to Mysore as Resident Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, SEYMOUR, and CO., 2, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. RAMSDEN and AUSTIN, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
BROKER.—EDWARD A. ELIOTT, Esq., Warnford-court, E.C.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
SECRETARY and OFFICES.—F. J. EASTON, Esq., 2, East India-avenue, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire a Mining Lease granted by the Mysore Government for thirty years from the 22nd of February, 1887, to mine for gold and other minerals in one square mile of land near the town of Harnhalli, Kingdom of Mysore.

The boundaries of the property have been duly defined by the Mysore Survey Department, so that mining operations may be commenced at once. The land is situate about 100 miles from Bangalore, on the line of railway now in course of construction (of which 50 miles are already open for traffic, and the remainder is rapidly approaching completion), bringing the property within easy reach of either Bombay or Madras. At the present time access to it is obtained by means of a road of the first class.

Since the remarkable success of the now well-known Mysore Mine, which has been followed by other mines in the same group, attention has been attracted to other parts of the Mysore Kingdom, where it was known that mining had been carried out by the Ancients, and the Vendor of this property, who is well acquainted with the Mysore country and its mining capabilities, has had exceptional opportunities of making a selection of land. The Mysore Government have intimated their willingness to receive fully paid-up shares of the Company instead of cash for the £7,000 transfer duty which the Vendor has to pay, from which their confidence in the undertaking may be inferred.

The property consists of about 657 acres, and is two miles in length from North to South, by half a mile in width. Mr. R. Sheridan, a very experienced and well-known mining expert from Australia, who has been employed for two years on the Colar Goldfield, has examined the property, and reports that two well-defined quartz lodes, on which several ancient native mines exist, traverse the whole length. The following are extracts from his report:—

"In all my experience of the Colar Fields I never met with such extensive old workings, with the exception of the Marcuppam Pit, now being worked with such grand success by the 'Mysore' Company. . . . In conclusion, I know of no field in India where, if the old mines are worked in a proper manner, and you do not lose sight of the fact that you are taking up old mines, and not new ground, the only way to succeed is to take advantage of the superior appliances at your command and get below the old mines; if you do so, I believe success awaits you."

Mr. Sheridan's original report, with the lease and plan attached, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, and copy of letter thereon from Messrs. Bainbridge, Seymour, and Rathbone, mining engineers, is appended hereto.

Quartz taken from the above-mentioned old mines during Mr. Sheridan's examination has been assayed, with the following results:—

(1.) By Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Assayers to the Bank of England—
26.1 oz. of gold per ton of 20 cwt. quartz.
0 oz. 7½ dwt. „ „ „

(2.) By Messrs. Johnson and Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England—
15 oz. 2 dwt. gold per ton of 20 cwt. quartz.
5 oz. 16 dwt. „ „ „
1 oz. 7 dwt. „ „ „

Large numbers of ancient implements for grinding and treating quartz have been found in the vicinity of the old workings, and there is abundant evidence that mining must in this locality have been found most profitable, and to inspire the hope that upon the opening up of the old mines the same success may be expected as has attended, not only the operations of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, but the various mines in the Colar Field.

The Vendor, who has expended a considerable sum of money in acquiring and prospecting the property, testifies his own confidence in its value by taking his purchase consideration entirely in Shares of the Company, and by paying the total expense of the formation of the Company up to and including the Allotment of Shares. No deduction, therefore, of any kind will be made from the Working Capital of the Company, which will be left intact.

For mining purposes, the land to be acquired by the Company is admirably situate, in a good climate, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level, with abundant and cheap labour, water and fuel both plentiful, and communication by good roads with the Southern Mahratta Railway to Mysore, Bombay, &c.

In view of the fact of the area of land obtained by this Company—viz., two miles in length by half-a-mile in width—with old native mines existing through it, there will be ample scope for the formation, if desired, of sub-companies to work thereon, and a large source of profit might thereby be opened to this Company.

The sum to be paid by the Company to the Vendor, upon whose representations the foregoing statements are based, in consideration of his making over to the Company his lease of the property and paying the 10 per cent. transfer duty payable to the Mysore Government, and paying the whole of the preliminary, brokerage, and other expenses of forming the Company up to and including the allotment of shares, has been fixed by the Vendor at £70,000, payable in fully paid-up shares of the Company.

Should no allotment be made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full; or, if the number of shares allotted to any applicant be less than the number applied for by him, the balance of his application money will be applied towards payment of the amount due on allotment, and the surplus, if any, will be returned to him.

The obligations to be incurred by the Company towards the Mysore Government are a rent of 570 rupees (say £44) per annum, a Royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross proceeds of mining, and 10 per cent. transfer duty on the price obtained for any portion of the mining rights sold or transferred.

A contract has been entered into dated the 26th October, 1888, between William Lonsdale as the Vendor, and the Company, and can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company. The Company has entered into no other contract, but should other contracts have been entered into within the technical meaning of Sec. 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares must be deemed to have waived particulars of them. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the Company, and from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers.

The Memorandum of Association will be found on the back of the Prospectus.

27th October, 1888.

2, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.,
April 20, 1887.

WILLIAM LONSDALE, ESQ., Hutton Roof, Eastbourne.

DEAR SIR,—

Re **The "Harnhalli" Gold Mining Property, Madras Presidency.**

We have carefully perused the various reports made upon the above property by Captain Robert Sheridan, and have pleasure in informing you that in our opinion there is every prospect of the concessions to which they refer proving, if properly worked, a safe and profitable enterprise.

We are guided to this conclusion by the following considerations:—

1. The large extent of old workings existing on your concessions, and the strength and persistency of the reefs.

2. The auriferous character of these workings as evidenced by the "Slab" referred to in Captain Sheridan's letter to you of the 23rd of February last, a portion of which, when assayed in London by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gave a result equal to 26 oz. of gold per ton of quartz, as well as by other assays by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, which, we understand, yielded 15 oz. 2 dwt., 5 oz. 16 dwt, and 1 oz. 7 dwt. per ton respectively.

3. The various incidental data contained in Captain Sheridan's Reports, which a personal experience of the character of the old workings existing in the Indian Gold Fields enables us to appreciate. Prominent amongst these details are the following:

(*a.*) The distance along which the reef can be traced at surface.

(*b.*) The breadth of the old workings and the depth to which they appear to have been followed in former times.

(*c.*) The facilities which exist for easy and economical working, the plentiful supply of water-power, timber and fuel available.

(*d.*) The proofs of primitive reduction operations having been largely carried on on the outcrops of the veins, as evidenced by the large number of ancient stone mortars which have, we are informed, been found upon the property, and which must obviously have been used for the pulverization of the quartz prior to the extraction of the gold.

Although we are personally unacquainted with Captain Sheridan, we are informed by our representative in India, who interviewed and accompanied him in making other examinations on our behalf, that he is a man gifted with great powers of observation, and prompt at grasping the points of any case placed before him. Our examination of his reports satisfies us by the inherent evidence contained in them that he has a sound practical knowledge of his profession, and we do not think, in the event of your developing the above properties, that you could do better than engage him as local manager. The remarks contained in his reports with reference to the future of the property impress us in particular as to his thorough appreciation of the course to be pursued in order to secure solid and lasting results.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) BAINBRIDGE, SEYMOUR, and RATHBONE.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, October 27, 1888.